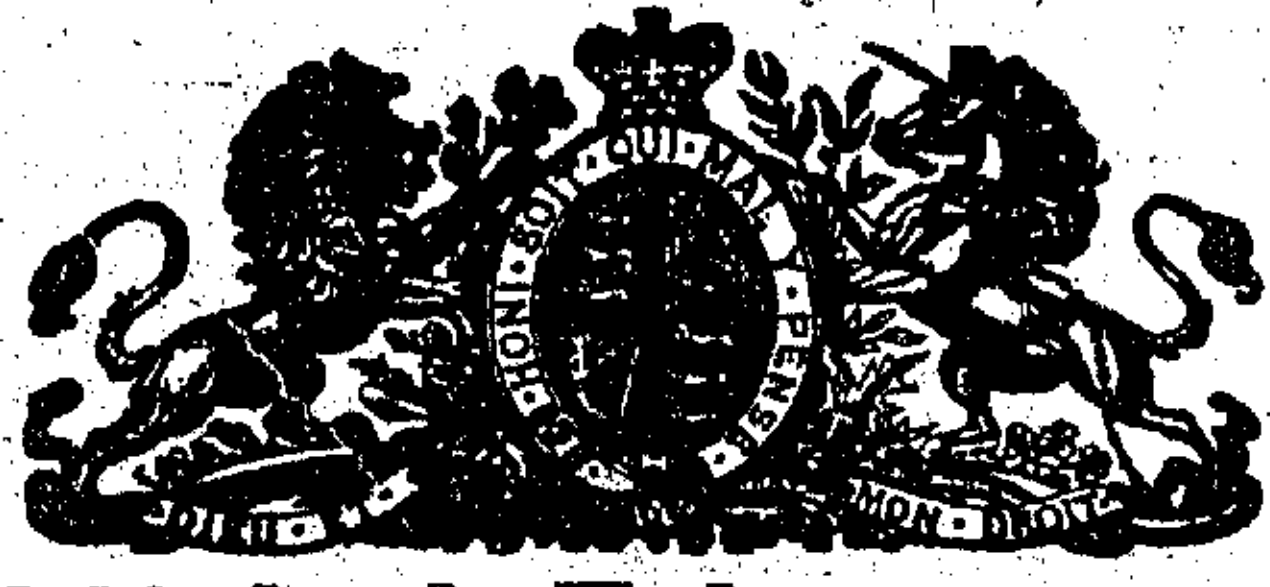


CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIV. No. 4790. 號九月一十年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1878.

日五十月十年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSEN, 19, Rue Monnaie, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAIN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENNINGSEN & Co., Malacca.

CHINA:—MORRIS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMERON & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—F. D. SARSON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq.
H. L. DALEMPLE, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai, EWEEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF Interest allowed on Deposits.
At 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 5 " "

D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, 2800,000.
RESERVE FUND, 2150,000.

Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

F. HUTCHINGS begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply **BEEF, MUTTON, &c.** from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support.
Shop—Wellington Street, opposite the Cathedral.
Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

For Sale. RECENTLY ARRIVED. —AND— FOR SALE.

TEYSSONNEAU'S FINE FRENCH STRAWBERRIES.
TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS.
FRENCH JAMS AND JELLIES.
MACASSAR RED FISH.
Very Fine "O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.
FINEST CHERBOURG BUTTER, in BOTTLES OF ONE POUND.
BUSCK & Co.'s SELECTED DANISH BUTTER, Season 1878, in Tins of 1 lb., 2 lbs., and 4 lbs.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD STORES.
EXTRA FINE CHICAGO BACON AND HAMS.
MACEREL and SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.
COD FISH, &c., &c.
HOT'S BEST RUSSIAN ROPE, and FINE LINES, Assorted Sizes.
FROST BROS'S BEST ENGLISH WHITE LINES.
HENRY'S BEST GOVERNMENT NAVY CANVAS, Assorted Numbers.
INDIA RUBBER SHEET PACKING and INSERTION, all Sizes.
TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.
INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DELIVERY ROSE.
CANVAS HOSE and LEATHER BELTING.
AMERICAN ASH BOAT-OARS.
ADMIRALTY TESTED CHAIN CABLES, and RIGGING CHAIN.
ANCHORS, from 25 lbs. up to 18 cwt. Each.
PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.
TINMAN'S and PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
LEAD PIPE, and SHEET LEAD.
FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, from 400 lbs. to 2,500 lbs.
MASSER'S PATENT LOGS.
FLOUR SIEVES.
INDIA RUBBER KNEE and HIP BOOTS, &c., &c.
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.
Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

FOR SALE.
THE POWERFUL STEAMER "SEA GULL," 48 tons register, 40 H.P. nominal; Steam 8 knots. She was originally fitted as a Tug and Water Boat, and can be again adapted for the latter purpose at little expense. She has proved herself to be an excellent Sea Boat, and is well found, her Engine and Boiler being in first-class order.
ALSO,
The Schooner "C O E R A N," 134 tons register, built at Singapore in 1864, of Singapore Hardwood and Teak, with Iron Fastenings. She was thoroughly repaired and metalled in April last, and is now in first-class order.
For further Particulars, apply to **MORRIS AND RAY,** Ship Brokers, where the Inventories may be seen.
Hongkong, October 15, 1878. no16

NOTICE.
COKE AND TAR FOR SALE, IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS. Apply at the GAS WORKS, West Point.
A. NEWTON, Manager.
Hongkong, November 5, 1878. ja1

NOW READY.
A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Paris I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITZEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.
Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

FOR SALE.
AN OPEN SAILING BOAT, with Masts and Sails Complete, and also can be used for Pulling Six Oars.
Built Expressly for REGATTA.
For Particulars, apply to **T. ANTHONY & Co.**
Hongkong, October 18, 1878.

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, 51 each.
China Mail Office.

For Sale. EX LATE ARRIVALS.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1879.
BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE, in Splendid Condition.
PARTAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS.
LADIES' GARDENING TOOLS.
ELECTRO-PLATED READING LAMPS.
MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOK.
Novelties in Meerschaum PIPES & CIGAR TUBES.
POCKET KNIVES.
THE NEW CHAMPAGNE TAP.
SWIMMING BELTS and AIR CUSHIONS.
CHARLIS, in Pints.
TWEEDS, in Suit or Trouser Lengths.
FRIEZES, for Ushers.
WINTER SOCKS & UNDERSHIRTS; Newest Patterns.
CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, Latest Edition.
KELLON'S JOURNAL MARMALADE.
KEITH JOHNSON'S LATEST ATLAS.
DICTIONARIES & WORKS of REFERENCE.
TODDY KETTLES.
SPECIAL BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY.
SADDLERY.
SCARVES AND TIES, Newest Patterns.
GRAMMARS and SCHOOL BOOKS.
NEW SEASON'S APPLES.
THE NEWEST NOVELS.
RED HEART RUM.
SHOOTING BOOTS.
SPORTING GEAR, of all Descriptions.
—LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, October 18, 1878.

Intimations.
G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
48, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, October 21, 1878. no20

MOORE & Co., "VARIETY STORE," NEWS AGENTS AND TOBACCONISTS.
No. 42, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.
GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Cheap Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.
MEYER & Co., Proprietors.
Hongkong, August 28, 1878. no28

DENTAL NOTICE.
D. R. ROGERS begs to say that he intends VISITING AMOY and Foochow, leaving Hongkong September 15th, and returning November 1st.
Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

NOTICE.
FROM THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, DR EASTLACK will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.
Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."
Now Ready.
No. 2.—Vol. VII.
—OF THE—
"CHINA REVIEW" CONTAINS—
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming. The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung. The Idol Kwong Shing Wang. Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsu.
Sundry Notes on Chinese Reader's Manual. Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History.
Translations of Chinese School-books. The Ballads of the Sh'king. The Pekingese Ju-ching. Notes on Chinese Grammar. Jottings from the Book of Rites. Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries.—
Devices for Keeping Time. Modes of Consulting the Oracles. Chinese Bank Notes. The Mammoth. The Emperor Styled "Brother of the Sun and Moon." The K'4-lin. A Remarkably Time Bird. Legends on Soapstones and Chinaware. The Portuguese Sovereignty over Macao.
Breeding Pearls. Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
China Mail Office.
Hongkong, November 9, 1878.

TO LET.
THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers. The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Alexandra Terrace.
Apply to **DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.**
Hongkong, October 31, 1878.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE, DAVID SARSON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, October 28, 1878.

TO LET.
IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue House, situated on Praya East.—
FIRST FLOOR and BASEMENT of No. 2, Praya East, either separately, or together, as required, with immediate possession.
HOUSE No. 3, Praya East. The whole House or in Flats, with immediate possession.
As also,
SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Corridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at Wanchai. These may be had in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience. Fine spacious Verandah looking on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.
TO LET.
FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue House at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.
For further particulars, apply to **MEYER & Co.**
Hongkong, August 18, 1878.

TO BE LET.
TWO EXCELLENT STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.
Apply to **TURNER & Co.**
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

Auctions. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON **MONDAY,** the 11th November, 1878, at 1 o'clock p.m., at the Kerosene Godown of Messrs LANDSTEIN & Co., No. 50 D., Wanchai, (For account of the concerned,) 7,710 Cases DEVOE'S KEROSENE OIL, viz: J M (in diamond) 5,000 Cases, and A (in diamond) 2,710 Cases, S Packed in Improved Patent Cans with Flat Tops. (All more or less sea-damaged.) Ex "Verona."
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash in Bank Notes on the fall of the hammer. The Kerosene Oil will be sold in lots of 50 Cases, and all Lots to be cleared before the 18th November; for any Lots remaining uncleared after that date, the Purchaser will have to pay Storage to Messrs LANDSTEIN & Co., at the Rate of Two Cents per Case per month or part of a month. The Kerosene Oil will be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer, and no Claims for leakage or damage of any kind whatever will be admitted thereafter.
HUGHES & LEGGE, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 6, 1878. n11

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON **MONDAY,** the 11th November, 1878, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Kerosene Godown, Wanchai, of Messrs DAVIS & Co., (For account of the concerned,) W. D., 5,000 Cases SONE & FLEMING'S KEROSENE OIL, "Comet Brand," Packed in Patent Tins, with Plain Tops. (All more or less sea-damaged.) Ex "Verona."
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash in Bank Notes on the fall of the hammer. The Kerosene Oil will be sold in Lots of 50 Cases, and all Lots to be cleared before the 18th November; any Lots remaining uncleared after that date, the Purchaser will have to pay Storage to Messrs DAVIS & Co., at the Rate of Two Cents per Case per month or part of a month. The Kerosene Oil will be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer, and no Claims for leakage or damage of any kind whatever will be admitted thereafter.
HUGHES & LEGGE, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, November 8, 1878. n11

Shipping. Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
The Dutch Steamer "JAYA," Capt. WEBER, will load here for the above Ports, and will leave on MONDAY, the 11th Instant, at 2 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to **HOP KEE.**
Hongkong, November 8, 1878. no11

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.
The Steamship "GLENROY," Captain DONALDSON, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 12th Instant, at 8 o'clock p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**
Hongkong, November 7, 1878. no12

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
The Steamship "VENICE," P. RHODE, Commander, will leave for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 14th Instant, at 8 o'clock p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**
Hongkong, November 6, 1878. no14

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
The Steamship "JAPAN," Captain T. S. GARNER, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 14th Instant, at 8 o'clock p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to **DAVID SARSON, SONS & Co.,** Agents.
Hongkong, November 6, 1878. no16

Shipping. Steamers.

FOR PORT DARWIN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Taking through Passengers and Cargo to New Zealand.)
The Eastern and Australian Mail Co.'s Steamer "NORMANBY," Captain ELLIS, shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,** Agents.
Hongkong, October 31, 1878.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
The Company's Steamship "ANADYR," Commandant DE BUTLER, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.
L. HENNEQUIN, Actg. Agent.
Hongkong, November 8, 1878.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
The Company's Steamship "VOLGA," Commandant ROLLAND, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.
L. HENNEQUIN, Actg. Agent.
Hongkong, November 8, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The 41 British Bark "GLADIS," Captain ROLLO, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**
Hongkong, October 26, 1878. no26

FOR NEW YORK.
The 41 British Bark "LIZIE FERRY," Captain FITMAN, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**
Hongkong, September 17, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The 41 German Bark "NAGARA," PAULSEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to **VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.**
Hongkong, November 2, 1878.

FOR CALLAO.
The British Bark "LORD MACAULAY," MONKMAN, Master, having a large portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to **VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.**
Hongkong, October 26, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.
The 41 British Ship "MARY FRASER," DEXTER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to **VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.**
Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

FOR LONDON.
The British Ship "SIR CHARLES NAPIER," GEO. FRANKS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to **VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.**
Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

FOR HAMBURG.
The 8/3 L II American Bark "DIRIGO," STAPLES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to **VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.**
Hongkong, July 20, 1878.

Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;

ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON THURSDAY, the 14th November,
1878, at Noon, the Company's
S. S. A. V. A. DECAUDANT, HERNANDEZ,
with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIES,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.
on the 13th November, 1878. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

L. HENNEQUIN,
Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, November 1, 1878. no14

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the
15th November, at 3 o'clock p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

REDUCTION OF PASSENGER RATES TO EUROPE.
A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT
FROM Regular Rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISS-
ION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., of 14th November. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 8, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 23, 1878. no15

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIO" will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on or about MONDAY, the 2nd December,
at 5 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 1st December. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, November 3, 1878. da2

For Sale.

NOW READY.

THE S. S. "BELGIO" will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on or about MONDAY, the 2nd December,
at 5 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 1st December. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, November 3, 1878. da2

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Glenroy having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that their Goods—
with the exception of Opium—are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns of
the Undersigned, whence and/or from the
Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 2
o'clock To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
14th Instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 7, 1878. no14

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Venice having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby requested to send in their Bills
of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery
of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be at
once landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, November 5, 1878. no12

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Japan, Captain T. S.
GARDNER, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her
are hereby requested to send in their Bills
of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery
of their Goods.
Cargo impeding her discharge will be at
once landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 5, 1878. no13

FROM LONDON AND PORTS
OF CALL.

THE British Steamer Flintshire having
arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her
are hereby informed that their Goods are
hereby landed at their risk and stored in
the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence
and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery
may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
11th Instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
WINT, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, British Steamer Flintshire.

Hongkong, November 4, 1878. no11

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

S. S. AMAZONE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.
Caperovic, from London, in connec-
tion with the above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods are being
landed and stored at their risk at the Com-
pany's Godowns, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on
unless intimation is received from the Con-
signees, before To-day, the 31st Inst., at
2 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after THUR-
SDAY, the 7th November, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

L. HENNEQUIN,
Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, October 31, 1878.

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off Clothing, BOOKS, or
PAPERS will be thankfully received
at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Poochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on
Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL—Two MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE

SOCIETY OF THE

UNITED STATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
RISKS at GREATLY REDUCED
RATES, and upon Terms very favourable
to the Assured.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 17, 1878.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of
His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE

COMPANY OF MANCHESTER

AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Poochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of
Mr. DAVID ROBERT FENTON
CRAWFORD in our Shanghai Firm,
CREATED on 31st March last.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Shanghai, October 10, 1878. no14

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

HONGKONG AGENT.

FROM This Date until further notice,
Mr. L. HENNEQUIN will assume
the Management of the Company's Office
at this Port.

H. DE POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 1, 1878.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE

COMPANY.

FROM This Date, and during the
Absence of the Undersigned, Mr
REGINALD DIGBY STANLEY is author-
ized to Act as AGENT for the Company in
Hongkong.

J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 15, 1878. no15

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr
ARTHUR CHART in our Firm
CREATED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.

Hongkong, June 13, 1878. de13

NOTICE.

MR NG MEI KUM otherwise called
NG HOK MUN is admitted a
Partner in our Firm from the 2nd
February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West.

Hongkong, September 30, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of
the late Mr NG SIN FOO otherwise
called NG HOK SEE in our Firm
CREATED on the 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West.

Hongkong, September 30, 1878. de30

Intimations.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY,
IN LIQUIDATION.

A SIXTH RETURN of CAPITAL at
the Rate of TWO TALELS per
SHARE will be made to Shareholders of
Record on the 11th October, Payable at
the Office of the Liquidators, on MON-
DAY, the 21st October.

Warrants will then be delivered by the
Undersigned to Shareholders, or their
lawful representatives, on presentation of
Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 21st
October, Inclusive.

By Order,

RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.

Shanghai, October 9, 1878. no14

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it has become known to the
Proprietors of Dr BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
that a worthless imitation, bearing a similar
name, is exported to India, China, &c., and
endeavouring to be foisted on purchasers as equal
in efficacy to Dr BRIGHT'S Phosphodyne, they feel
it due to the public to specially caution them
against this compound and request their most
careful attention to the following distinctive
characteristics of Dr BRIGHT'S (the only genuine)
Phosphodyne.

1st.—That Dr BRIGHT'S Phosphodyne is sold
only in cases.

2nd.—The words "Dr BRIGHT'S Phospho-
dyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.

3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and
Signature of Patentes are printed on
the label of every case.

4th.—Directions for use in all the following
languages are enclosed in each case—
English, French, German, Italian, Dutch,
Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish,
Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madras,
Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.

Without which none can POSSIBLY
be Genuine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the Only Reliable Remedy for
NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND ALL
FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is
patronized by the Aristocracy and the Elite,
extensively used in the Army and Navy, and
strongly recommended by the leading Medical
Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine
Vendors throughout the Globe.
In India, China, &c., DR. BRIGHT'S PHOS-
PHODYNE is generally sold at an advance
on the English Price.

The high Estimation in which Phosphodyne
is held is unquestionably due to its adminis-
tration in this form. Therefore

BEWARE FOR

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

And do not be persuaded to take any
Useless and Possibly Dangerous
Imitation.

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS.

The Trade Mark, Label, &c., of DR.
BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE are duly entered
at Stationers' Hall, London, and are also re-
gistered in the Chief Cities of the World.
Chemists and Medicine Vendors who carry the
Trade Mark, Label, &c., are hereby warned
that legal proceedings will be immediately in-
stituted by the Authorized Agents, against any
person or persons selling fraudulent imitations
of DR. BRIGHT'S (the only genuine) PHOS-
PHODYNE, from this date, 1st October, 1878.

Intimations.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, H. E. AD-
MIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER, AND TO H. I. H.
THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

THE Spacious Premises being built espe-
cially for the production of Portraits
and fitted up so as to command the best
light throughout all the Hours of the Day
is Open from 8 o'clock a.m. until 6 o'clock
p.m., under the personal Management of
D. K. Griffith, who has introduced all the
latest novelties.

ENLARGEMENTS

AND

sharp, and march to the Race-course, where they will be put through some evolutions by the Captain Commandant. The pipes and drums of H. M. 74th Regiment will accompany the volunteers, and refreshments will be provided for the members by the officers.

As will be seen by a Reuter's telegram which we publish in another column, the M. M. steamer *Djemnah* has been on shore and sustained damages, which will necessitate her being docked. The *Djemnah* left Marseilles on the 3rd instant, and it is, therefore, presumable that the mishap occurred after she had left Naples. Her place will be taken by the M. M. steamer *Sindh*. The following are amongst her passengers:—To Shanghai: Mr. Henry Morris, eight Missionaries. To Hongkong: Mr. A. B. Tomkins, Dr. Wharry, Mrs. Wharry, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brereton.

Last night, or rather about 3 o'clock this morning, wakened folks may have been startled by hearing the rushing sound of rockets. We can assure them there was no cause for alarm. There was no new night attack, nor was any ship in distress. It was simply this, the U. S. S. *Alert*, which had arrived in the Harbour, signalled to the U. S. S. *Danger*. "This is customary when vessels of war arrive at night. The *Alert* made known her name by means of blue and red lights, and the effect was very pretty. The Police steam launches, ever on the alert (this is not a joke), steamed alongside to know the why and the wherefore, but the fears of the guardians of the peace were soon allayed.

The steamer *Diamante*, which arrived here to-day from Manila, is a new vessel intended to run in conjunction with the *Emeralda* between this port, Amoy, and Manila. She is commanded by Captain Thebaud, who for so many years commanded the *Emeralda*. The *Diamante* was built at Aberdeen by Messrs Hall, Russell & Co., under the direct supervision of Captain Thebaud. She is a very neat little craft of 614 tons register, but does not, to our thinking, sit so well upon the water as does her compeer the *Emeralda*. Being a larger vessel, she is much more roomy, and neater on deck. Her cabin accommodation is all that could be desired, and she will no doubt be a favorite amongst passengers for this reason. The vessel is of course constructed to meet the requirements of the trade, and no better judge as to what those requirements are would be found than Captain Thebaud. Her dimensions we gave in a former issue, so need not repeat them here, and as to her seagoing qualities she is said to behave well and gives general satisfaction. We wish the *Diamante* a successful career.

CRICKET.

A match was played to-day—Old Residents versus New. The Old Residents won the toss and went first to the wickets, sending in Alfred and Shaw, who both behaved very creditably, the former scoring 7 and the latter 11. The Old Residents made some smart batting; Wodehouse alone made 46 runs, and as will be seen by the scores which we append, none of them need blush for the result, as they foot up a grand total of 147. The New Residents found a champion in the person of Mr. W. Dunman, who made the best score of the day (55), but with the exception of Cavendish and Prothero, the others will have to go oftener afield before they can hope to compete with the old stagers. Time works wonders, however, and will doubtless yet convert some of the "youngsters" into old stagers and good battlers. The following are the scores:—

Old Residents.

Alford c. Henage b. Dunman	7
Shaw c. Travers b. D. C. Travers	11
Heaton l. b. w. b. D. C. Travers	2
Hughes c. Munro b. Prothero	6
Darby b. D. C. Travers	0
Wodehouse a Friend b. Prothero	46
Grimble b. Friend	12
Johnson b. Friend	19
Gibb c. Henage b. D. C. Travers	0
Coxon c. D. C. Travers b. Munro	19
Ridgway b. Friend	0
Grant c. Friend b. Dunman	0
Anton c. Oswald b. Dunman	8
Barb not out	3
Extras	15
Total	147

New Residents.

R. Prothero c. Shaw b. Grant	11
D. C. Travers c. Gibb b. Darby	0
W. Dunman c. Grant b. Darby	55
S. Munro b. Grant	0
L. B. Friend c. Shaw b. Grant	7
Lt. Henage run out	0
E. Syrige c. Alford b. Darby	0
Major Kocke b. Grant	4
Lt. Somerville b. Darby	4
Oswald b. Grant	1
Coker not out	2
Lt. Cavendish not out	13
Caldwell did not bat	0
Kowland did not bat	0
Extras	10
Total	110

The following passengers have booked for China and Japan:—

Per P. and O. steamer *Cathay*, from Southampton, Oct. 8.—To Hongkong: Mr. Moliver, Vice-Admiral B. Coote, G. J. Munt, Mr. Dougall (Flag Lieutenant), Mr. B. Urwick,

Mr. Abbott. To Shanghai: Mr. Octavius Johnson. To Yokohama: Mrs. Enslin. From Brindisi to Shanghai: Mrs. Robertson, Miss Gower.

Per P. and O. steamer *Bokhara*, from Southampton, Oct. 10.—To Shanghai, via Bombay: Mr. J. Paterson, Mr. H. Field.

Per P. and O. steamer *Australia*, from Southampton, Oct. 17.—To Hongkong: Mrs. P. B. C. Ayres.

Per P. and O. steamer *Nepaul*, from Southampton, October 31.—To Hongkong: Capt. Cairns.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, from Marseilles, Oct. 6.—To Yokohama: Mr. Favre Brandt, the Rev. T. S. Tyng and Mrs. Tyng, Mr. Scheidt, Miss Volger. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Hart, Mr. Von Krenck, Mr. J. J. B. Heemskirk, Mr. Bell, Mr. J. E. Shaw, Miss D'Alenques, Four Sours de Charité. To Hongkong: Mr. Cox, Mr. Methven, Mr. P. E. Mr. Jno. Thurburn, Mr. and Mrs. Chow Ah Leang and child, Miss Griffiths.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Peiho*, from Marseilles, Oct. 20.—To Shanghai: Mr. W. C. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins. To Hongkong: Mr. Vidal, Mr. Moorhouse, and Eight French Missionaries.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Djemnah*, from Marseilles, Nov. 3.—To Shanghai: Mr. Henry Morris, and eight Missionaries. To Hongkong: Mr. A. B. Tomkins, Dr. Wharry, Mrs. Wharry, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brereton.

Per M. M. steamer *Iravaddy*, from Marseilles, Nov. 17.—To Shanghai: Mrs. and Miss French, Mr. Prudhomme, Mr. Sauvebois, Mr. Aboumel, Mr. Faure.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tigre*, from Marseilles, Dec. 1.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Glass. To Hongkong: Sir John and Lady Smale.

Per steamer *Menelaus* (Holt's line), from Liverpool, Sept. 26.—To Shanghai: The Rev. A. Elwin, Mrs. Elwin and 4 children, Miss Jennings, Miss Crisp, Miss Gertrude Smith. To Hongkong: The Rev. J. Grundy and Mrs. Grundy.

REDE & Co's Weekly Shipping Report, Pagoda Anchorage, 2nd November, 1878:—

Arrivals During the Week.—Oct. 28, Yesso, from Hongkong.

Departures During the Week.—Oct. 26, Hebe, for Adelaide; 27, Haeting, for Shanghai; 27, Europe, for Shanghai; 30, Yesso, for Hongkong; 30, Fantasia, for London.

Shipping in Port.—Glasgowshire, Mary Smith, Chloris, Thomas Brown.

The following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 21st Sunday after Trinity, 10th November, 1878:—

Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon, at 11.—Reader, Bishop of Victoria; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Daniel, xii.; Second Lesson, Hebrews, iii. 7, to iv. 14; Venite, No. 3; Monk; To Deum, Nos. 38 and 11, Monk; Benedicimus, No. 88; Monk; First Hymn, No. 235, "The strain of praise of joy and praise." The strain of praise of joy and praise, second Hymn, No. 204, "My God, My Father, while I stray."

Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Daniel, iv.; Second Lesson, John i. from v. 29; Psalm, No. 65, Monk; Magnificus, No. 161; Monk; Nunc Dimittis, No. 8; Mercer; First Hymn, No. 274, "Through the night of doubt and sorrow"; Second Hymn, No. 24, "Sun of my soul," thou Saviour dear.

Canton.

The Magistrate of P'un-ti issues a Proclamation calling upon the people to establish a "six-cash club" in each village for the prevention of infanticide. Each club is to raise 60 cash a month in 100 shares of six cash a share. As many shares may be taken by one person as he chooses. Allowances extending over 20 months will be made to needy women who cannot afford to keep their female babies alive. No allowance will be made for a first female child whether the first-born or the successor of several males; only to those who have given birth to a number of girls alone. No allowance will be made if the girl is given out in adoption. Small villages may join together to make a club. Large ones may have a club to themselves. This proclamation is issued on account of a Memorial presented by one of the Censors to the Throne lamenting the increasing prevalence of infanticide, especially in Kiang Si. The Emperor issues Circular Instructions to the different governments to "see to this."

Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrates sitting.)

9th November, 1878.

James McKenna, a seaman unemployed, was charged with stealing a dog worth \$30, the property of William Simpson, a master mariner unemployed and residing at the British Inn. It would appear from the evidence that the defendant got into conversation with the complainant at the bar of the British Inn and the dog was lying at its master's feet. The defendant patted it and asked permission to take it in his arms. Permission was readily granted and defendant ran off with the dog in his arms; he was arrested by the Police with the dog in his hands. Defendant was slightly under the influence of drink.

Defendant said he was drunk and knew nothing of what had occurred. 6 weeks' hard labour.

TO-DAY'S FINES.

Daniel Cookney, seaman British batque *Dartmouth*, drunk in the streets. To pay 10 cents chair hire.

Long Angan, mistress of a sampan, being anchored in shore before gun-fire. Fined 50 cents.

Liu Akwal, master of 80 Wanchi Road, allowing his house to be in a filthy condition. Fined \$1.

Poo Ahing, out without a pass. Fined \$1.50.

Man Achung, master of No. 80 Wanchi Road, allowing his house to be in a filthy condition. Fined \$2.

Lat Eeng Kwah, a watchman giving wilful false testimony in a case brought before the Magistrate. Fined \$10.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTHING-NEW UNDER THE SUN!

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL." Sir,—Though the above sentence seems very startling to foreigners living in China, many readers, I presume, may become surprised to learn that the Hongkong Government difficulties have occurred already 2400 years ago and have been settled in the most efficient way, showing Chinese statesmanship to be of superior quality. I regret very much that the great number of Chinese memorialists seems to have no knowledge of this fact, else the wording of their memorial would have become different to what it is.

In the historical records to the "Spring-Autumn" by Soe we find the following passage (see Dr. Legge, *Chinese Classics*, Vol. V, p. 11, p. 684):—

Sze-ch'an (the renowned premier of Ching) was ill, and said to Sze-tse-shuh, "When I die, the government is sure to come into your hands. It is only the [perfectly] virtuous, who can keep the people in submission by clemency. For the next class (of rulers) the best thing is severity. When fire is blighting, the people look to it with awe; and few of them die from it. Water again is weak, and the people despise and make sport with it, so that many die from it. It is difficult therefore to carry on a mild government." After being ill several months, he died (B.C. 521), and Tse-shuh received the administration of the government. He could not bear to use severity, and tried to be mild. He consequence was that there were many robbers in the State, who plundered people about the marsh of Hwan-foo. Tse-shuh repented of his course, saying, "If I had sooner followed the advice of Sze-ch'an, things would not have come to this." He then raised his troops, and attacking the robbers of Hwan-foo, killed them all, on which robbers (generally) diminished and disappeared. Chung-kuo (Confucius) said, "Good! When government is mild, the people despise it. When they despise it, severity must take place. When government is severe, the people are slaughtered. When this takes place, they must be dealt with mildly. Mildness serves to temper severity and severity to regulate mildness—it is in this way that the administration of government is brought to harmony."

The Ode says (She, III. 2, IX. 1):—

The people indeed are heavily burdened, But perhaps a little ease may be got for them; Deal kindly in this centre of the kingdom, And so give rest to the four quarters of it.

That has reference to the employment of mildness. (Again):—

Give no indulgence to deceit and obscurity, In order to make the unconscious careful, Who have no fear of the clear (will of Heaven);

That has reference to the substitution of severity. (And further):—

So may you encourage the distant, And help the near, And establish (the throne of) our king; That has reference to the harmonious blending of both of these. Another Ode (She, IV. 3, IV. 4), says:—

He was neither violent nor remiss, Neither hard nor soft, Gently he spread his instructions abroad, And all dignities and riches were concentrated in him;

That has reference to the perfection of such harmony.

When Tse-ch'an died, and Chung-kuo heard of it, he shed tears and said, "He afforded a specimen of the love transmitted from the ancients!" (Please read again the beginning of this extract, to notice what Confucius, the great sage of China, calls love of the ancients!)

With due respects to all parties. Yours truly, E. F.

Canton, Nov. 7th, 1878.

Late, but perhaps not too late.

THE WU-SHIH-SHAN AFFAIR.

Foochow, 30th October, 1878.

To the Editor of "THE FOOCHOW HERALD." DEAR SIR,—Referring to Mr. H. S. Bidwell's letter which appeared in your issue of the 10th instant, I regret that my absence from Foochow rendered me unable at once to correct some erroneous statements and misrepresentation of facts made in that letter. I do not say intentionally, relative to myself and the property held by the Church Mission at Wu-shih-shan. It is a great pity, however, that your correspondent, who professes to look at the case from a purely disinterested point of view, did not adopt the plan which he humbly recommends to others, and before writing—taken more pains to make himself acquainted with the subject. Had Mr. Bidwell done this, I am willing to believe he would never have written his letter of the 7th instant.

1.—He assumes that the missionaries have built a house on ground that did not belong to them. No, it is absolutely incorrect. The house in question was built upon a small piece of land which has been in the possession of the missionaries for the last 20 years. It has been surrounded all these years by a wall, as part and parcel of the mission property, for which we now hold a deed, stamped with the official seal of the Hou Kwan Magistrate and H. B. M. Consul.

2.—Mr. Bidwell asserts, as a "carefully ascertained fact," that the "missionaries" rented certain land and houses on Wu-shih-shan on the understanding that no foreigner was to be allowed to enter the premises, or anything that would interfere with the prejudices of the people should be erected thereon. No such understanding ever existed, or was known to exist by the missionaries, or by any body else. If such an understanding had existed, how is it that during all these years the Chinese have been erecting on the ground and have stood there for the last 20 years? These houses were in existence when the deed was drawn up in 1857. In 1871, when one of these foreign-built houses was accidentally destroyed by fire and the one which now replaces it was built, its erection excited no opposition and not a word of objection was raised by any one against it. All this is inexplicable on the supposition that an understanding such as Mr. Bidwell asserts had existed. The truth is, as I have already said, no such understanding existed, and it

was utterly unknown to the Chinese till your disinterested correspondent, by some wonderful process of research, discovered it in the depths of his own consciousness, and by the aid of his most vivid imagination recorded it in the columns of your valuable paper as "a carefully ascertained fact!"

3.—Another of Mr. Bidwell's "carefully ascertained facts" is to the effect that the missionaries had built a kitchen or some such building on the vacant piece of land for which Mr. Wolfe had agreed to pay a rental of \$12 per annum, and that another vacant piece of land close by was taken by the missionaries, and represented by them as the piece for which they had agreed to pay \$12 per annum. Now, Sir, this statement is absolutely and palpably untrue, and perhaps the missionaries may feel inclined some day to impose upon Mr. Bidwell the unpleasant task of proving his assertions. If your correspondent had taken the trouble to ascertain the real facts of the case and not have drawn so much on his own imagination, he would have found that the kitchen which he refers to stands exactly where it did 25 years ago, when the house with which it is connected was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Fearny, and that the vacant piece of land in question was rented by Mr. Smith some years subsequently, and incorporated in the deed of 1857. When this deed was made, the "kitchen" to which he refers was in existence, and the only vacant piece of ground adjoining the house (not four houses as Mr. Bidwell asserts) to the right of Tse-shan-kwan was the piece in question. These are the real facts of the case, and I challenge Mr. Bidwell or any body else to show the contrary.

4.—With reference to the native buildings which he says were torn down by me, or by my orders, and the foreign "mansions" erected by me in the place, I have to remark in the first place, that no native buildings have been torn down by me, or by my orders, and that I have had no hand in building the foreign houses to which he refers—they were all built years before I came to Foochow; and in the second place there were no "native buildings" on the ground when the deed was made between the trustees and myself in 1857.

5.—He further asserts that these "foreign mansions" cover the entire original area of the ground formerly occupied by the native buildings as well as the several pieces of land mentioned in the yearly lease in question. Here, also, Mr. Bidwell's facts are at fault. In 1871 one of these old houses was destroyed by fire, and the "mansion" as Mr. Bidwell is pleased to style it, which was built to replace it, instead of occupying a larger area occupies a much smaller one—because of the old house having been a long bungalow while the one that replaces it is a double-storied house. It certainly occupies more space in the air, and perhaps Mr. Bidwell's imagination substituted earth for air. The property as it now stands is precisely as it was in 1857, when the lease was made—except in this particular, that the vacant ground is a little larger, in consequence of the new house that was built in 1871 by the Rev. Mr. Mahood not occupying so large an area as the old bungalow. In the face of all that has been said, and considering that we possess a lease properly and legally signed and sealed by the official seals of the lawful Magistrate and H. B. M. Consul, as well as the signatures of the trustees, it requires, I think, more than ordinary audacity and capacity for recklessness of assertion, to say—as your correspondent does in reference to the Mission property at Wu-shih-shan—that the "ground is without doubt absolutely, wrongly, and illegally annexed by the Mission."

6.—Mr. Bidwell asserts, that it is a well-known fact in Foochow "that out of ten cases which have lately occupied the attention of the Foreign-Office here nine have been brought against the Rev. Mr. Wolfe by the peasantry and poor people from the surrounding districts." Seeing that Mr. Bidwell's "carefully ascertained facts" hitherto have all proved to be more assumptions of his own, it seems almost natural to expect that this "well-known fact" of his is also of the same baseless character. And we are not disappointed. I certainly am not aware of any such cases having been brought against me "by the peasantry and poor people from the surrounding districts." Several cases have, however, been brought against *gentry* and *literati* by the poor Christian peasantry and people of the surrounding districts whose chapels have been destroyed, their houses torn down, their property taken from them, their persons injured, and in one or two cases, their lives taken away, under the influence and instigation of the *gentry* and *literati*—whose conduct, I am sorry to say, has been too often abetted by the local authorities. But the object of your correspondent, in inventing this story is transparent. He wishes to shield his proteges, the "literati and the officials," as he cannot enlist truth on his side, he very prudently gives it a wide berth, and betakes himself, as usual, to his own mode of defence. It is a "well-known fact," however, that all the trouble in this City, and all over the country, experienced by missionaries and native Christians, "emanates and results" from the hostility of these classes against foreigners, and everything connected with them, and not from the peasantry and poor people, than whom there is not a more peaceable and well-disposed peasantry anywhere—when not excited and inflamed by the *gentry* and *literati*. It was the *gentry* and their hired mob who recently, and on a former occasion, tore down the Mission Chapels in Kiang Ning Foo. It was the *gentry* and *literati*, headed by the Magistrate, who six years ago tore down the Mission Chapel in Yen-ping-foo, and for which no redress has yet been obtained. I could name several instances beside these and the late outrage at Wu-shih-shan, in which the *gentry* and *literati* have been the sole instigators of all the trouble and hostility experienced by foreigners and native Christians.

It is to be hoped that should Mr. Bidwell give any more of his disinterested labours to writing on behalf of the *gentry*, *literati*, and officials, he will pay a little more attention to *real facts*, and not indulge so much in assertions and assumptions which have no foundation except in his own lively imagination.

Apologising for the length of this letter, I am, Dear Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN R. WOLFE.

THE FAILURE OF W. NICOL & Co.

(Times of India.)

It is now more than a week since the news of the suspension of the City of Glasgow Bank fell like a bomb-shell among the commercial community at home and in

India. The crisis has so far been tided over at a less sacrifice than at one time was thought possible, and the money market is already regaining a healthier tone. What, however, the disaster lost in area, it may be said to have gathered in intensity. At present the only commercial failures precipitated by the suspension of this Scotch banking concern are the great houses of Smith, Fleming and Co. of London, the important corresponding firm of W. Nicol and Co. of Bombay, and a smaller branch establishment at Kurrachee. It is round the second of these firms that local interest is mainly centred; but while we are all glad to find that the disaster has extended no further, it would be unwise, and indeed it is impossible, to conceal the fact that with relation to this particular firm, the magnitude of the disaster, and the gross culpability that brought it about are almost unparalleled. At the first of the intelligence that Messrs W. Nicol and Co. were compelled to suspend payment, a great and universal sympathy was expressed for the firm. But the publication of our telegram from London on Saturday, confirmed as it was by the information vouchsafed to the creditors last Tuesday, has completely altered the direction of that sympathy. A good deal of pity and commiseration is still expressed for the resident partners, one of whom had taken an active part in the social life of Bombay, and had endeared himself to a wide circle of acquaintances. They have, at all events, done all that was left them to do in relinquishing their private property, and in assigning over their business estate to their creditors. And it is perhaps best to consider them both as mere unfortunates, who for the last few years have unwittingly served the disgraceful purposes of a scoundrel gentleman in England who pulled the wires. But for the firms of Smith, Fleming and Co., and W. Nicol and Co., it has become impossible to have any sort of pity or regret. "It should," says our local contemporary, "be mentioned in justice to Mr. Fleming—and we make the statement on the best authority—that he was anxious to stop payment in the year 1870, but that the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank, of whom his brother, James Fleming, was one, insisted that he should go on, and as they were even then his largest creditors, he yielded to their advice." This story, if really true, is one of the most monstrous we have ever read. One brother, who has the command of the fortunes of an unfortunate number of bank shareholders in Glasgow, persuades another brother, who has influence with all the credulous merchants in Bombay, to carry on a rotten business at the expense and risk of those unhappy people in order that an inevitable catastrophe may be postponed for eight years longer, and that until it does occur half a dozen comfortable gentlemen may live on good terms with the world. The shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank may be left to take what steps they please. We were told in our telegram that the directors have advanced nearly six times their total capital to four firms, the reputation of one or two of which has been anything but good for some years back, and that while their deficit has been accumulating gradually until it has reached three millions sterling, the dividends have been as steadily increased. Under these circumstances we shall probably hear more of the management in the Scotch law courts. We, however, are only concerned in the part Mr. Fleming and his English partners have played in obtaining huge sums of money from an unwary Indian public, and it is not to us if they have contrived in the process to break the City of Glasgow Bank.

Bombay has evidently been used as a melting pot to convert an enormous amount of worthless paper into gold; and when the Bombay market was glutted, more of this paper was sent to Kurrachee on the one side, and to Colombo on the other, all these cities being so happily situated geographically, as to know very little about the affairs of the City of Glasgow Bank. It will be some time yet before we learn the full extent of the mischief, but in the somewhat involved balance sheets presented to Messrs W. Nicol and Co.'s creditors the story of these City of Glasgow Bank bills is told with much openness and honesty:

Bills drawn and sold here under agreement with Messrs. Smith, Fleming & Co. Rs. 255,500	0	0
Ditto unaccepted	32,000	0
	817,500	0

Bills drawn on "Colombo" Account at the request of Smith, Fleming and Co.—		
Sold here.....	80,000	0
Sent home.....	65,500	0
Ditto unaccepted	10,500	0
	115,000	0

Bills drawn and sent home to Smith, Fleming & Co. at their request.....	848,466	0
Do. unaccepted	45,455	8
	893,921	8
	820,421	8

Or, to put it in another form, and for the sake of a rough comparison not afforded in the balance sheet, in rupees and divided into "accepted" and "unaccepted" bills we have:—

Accepted bills drawn and sold here under agreement with Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co. Rs. 4,85,125	
763 " " Mofussil Co.	26,841
Barges Stock.....	2,667
Matheran Bungalow.....	29,784
	Rs. 4,97,000

That is in round numbers a deposit of apparently five lakhs has enabled Messrs W. Nicol and Co. in connection with their London House to get credit for no less than eighty lakhs. Mr. Hamilton Maxwell,

who had the painful task of explaining these figures, and explained them with evident feeling, says his firm "simply complied with the request of Messrs Smith, Fleming and Co. by placing any of their bills in the market." The bills sent home by mail were, as Messrs Smith, Fleming and Co. expressed it in their letter of request, "to be used as required," that is, when Messrs Smith, Fleming and Co. wanted more money they had this worthless paper, and these worthless names ready at hand. I cannot tell you, gentlemen, continued Mr. Maxwell, "what amount of those bills has been put in circulation; I am quite ignorant of it. We have telegraphed for the information, but have not yet had a reply. I believe that the Colombo bills are well secured by property in Colombo. I am advised to state, gentlemen, that a large amount of these bills, especially the Colombo bills and the bills secured for use when required by Messrs Smith, Fleming and Co., may possibly not come against our estate at all. Until we get certain information from London as the agreement between Messrs Smith, Fleming and Co. and the City of Glasgow Bank we have no means of ascertaining whether those bills are a fair legitimate charge on our estate, or whether they are not. I am advised to state that, from the information before us, they are simply accommodation bills." And as a commercial bill is supposed to represent commercial value of some kind, an accommodation bill is merely its counterfeit. Mr. Hamilton Maxwell further added that his firm had never had any direct communication with the City of Glasgow Bank, but that all their arrangements with this Bank had been made with Messrs Smith, Fleming and Co., and that the Bombay firm did not know how they stood with regard to these bills, nor had Messrs Smith, Fleming and Co. now hastened to inform them. "Possibly," he thought, "the Colombo bills and the bills sent home, 'for use' might not come in against Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s estate at all." Mr. Maxwell was naturally sanguine, but in the absence of positive agreement, the creditors of Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co. are likely to see that the estate of that unlucky firm is not further burdened than the letter of the law allows. Again, we come to this important division into "accepted" and "unaccepted" bills. It is, we fear, not likely that any authority granted by the bank to anyone has not been exceeded, so that the unaccepted bills to the value of 9 lakhs will rank against the estate of the Bombay firm. As for the accepted bills it has been stated that the luckless shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank, which is an unlimited concern, will eventually pay up in full. Eventually, yes! But if the holders of this paper wish to know how long they may have to turn up the history of the Western Bank of Scotland from 1857 and onwards. In the meantime more than twenty eight lakhs worth of these bills are afloat in Bombay.

As to the actual state of affairs at present we cannot profess to understand them clearly from the balance-sheet presented to the meeting of creditors. The firm take the assets at thirty-two lakhs. They deduct nine lakhs for various liens and depreciation of stock, and that leaves, as they say, twenty-three lakhs of assets. And as there the ordinary liabilities are put down at seven lakhs, they could, as they say, now show a surplus of some six lakhs if they left "the City of Glasgow Bank B.L." out of the account altogether. But this is precisely what we fear they cannot do, and as these bills apparently amount to eighty-two lakhs, only five of which, according to the balance sheet are secured, and even then are apparently reckoned in the nine lakhs for "depreciation and liens," the item has its importance. To some extent our fears are evidently shared by the firm, for they again propose to take that debt of eight-two lakhs as only "twenty-five lakhs," which, with the ordinary liabilities at seventeen lakhs, would make forty-two lakhs in all, and, as against the twenty-three lakhs of assets, would show a convenient dividend of about eight annas in the rupee. But we have just the same difficulty at taking the debt at "twenty-five lakhs" as in abolishing it altogether, and until we hear to what extent Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co. are liable for these bills, we think it would be wiser neither to forget them altogether, nor to call them by any fancy-figure. The error may, of course, lie in the way the balance-sheet is presented, but we can only discuss it as it comes before us.

It is useless, until we receive further and clearer information, to go into the details of the accounts. But there is one item that is attracting a good deal of attention. The Bank of Bombay is put down as a creditor for Rs. 510,000, "partially secured." Elsewhere in the schedule we come across the securities. They are as follows:—

These shares, we are told, "have been delivered to the Bank in accordance with the Presidency Bank Act." This was undoubtedly all right and proper, but does the Presidency Bank Act say anything about this difference of a lakh and a quarter? There is no occasion to repeat the usual platitudes about commercial morality. The temptation in business life to "plunge" a little further.

Portfolio.

POPPIES.

O ladies, softly fair,
Who curl and comb your hair,
And deck your dainty bodies, eve and morn,
With pearls and dainty spray,
And knots of ribbons gay,
As if ye were for idleness only born,
Hearken to Wisdom's call:
What are ye, after all,
But flaunting poppies in among the corn?

Whose lives but part repeat;
Whose little dancing feet
Swim lightly as the silvery mists of morn
Whose pretty palms unclose
Like some fresh dewy rose,
For dainty dalliance, not for distaffs, born,
Hearken to Wisdom's call:
What are ye, after all,
But flaunting poppies in among the corn?

O women, and of face,
Whose crowns of girlish grace
Sin has plucked off and left ye all forlorn,
Whose pleasures do not please,
Whose hearts have no heart's ease,
Whose seeming honor is of honor shorn,
Hearken to Wisdom's call:
What are ye, one and all,
But painted poppies in among the corn?

Women, to name whose name
All good men blush for shame,
And bad men even, with the speech of scorn:
Who have no sacred sight
For Vesta's lamps so white,
Nor hearing for old Triton's wretched horn,
Hark to Wisdom's call:
What are ye, one and all,
But poison poppies in among the corn?

Women who will not cease
From toil, nor be at ease
Either at purple eve or yellowing morn,
But drive with pitiless hand
Your ploughshares through the land
Quick with the lives of daisies yet unborn,
Hearken to Wisdom's call:
What are ye, after all,
But troublous poppies in among the corn?

Blighted with fretful looks
The tender-tasseled stocks—
Sweeping your wide floored barns, with sighs
About the unfilled grains
And starving hunger-pains
That on the morrow, haply, shall be borne—
Oh, hark to Wisdom's call:
What are ye, after all,
But forward poppies in among the corn?

O virgins, whose pure eyes
Hold commerce with the skies—
Whose lives lament that ever ye were born,
The cross whose joy to wear
Never the rose but only just the thorn,
Hearken to Wisdom's call:
What are ye, after all,
Better than poppies in among the corn?

What better? Who abuse
The gifts which women use,
With looks obscured off and bosoms scented
And torn,
Lapping your veils so white
Betwixt eve and the light,
Composed in heaven's sweet cisterns morn by morn,
Oh, hark to Wisdom's call:
What are ye, after all,
Better than poppies in among the corn?

O women, rare and fine,
Whose mouths are red with wine
Of kisses of your children, night and morn,
Whose ways are virtue's ways,
Whose good works are your praise,
Whose hearts hold nothing God has made in scorn—
Though Fame may never call
Your names, ye are, for all,
The Ruths that stand breast-high amid the corn!

Your steadfast love and sure
Makes all beside it poor;
Your care like royal ornaments are worn;
Wise women! 'O what a sweet,
So quietly, so complete
To name ye by, since ever one was born?
Since she, whose poem calls
The sweetest of you all,
First gleaned with Boaz in among the corn!

—Argonaut.

FURNACES AND FIRESIDES.

Down in the cellar a servant we keep,
Who, whether we wake, or whether we sleep,
Gives us his services night and day.
A corpulent fellow he is, by the way,
But, though never known to get up from his seat,
He is usually found in a sweltering heat;
And all through the winter he keeps up a glow

In the rooms above from his lodgings below.
But he has a very peculiar whim,
For he needs a servant to wait upon him,
Who opens his mouth, and then shovels in
Some black gritty victuals we keep in a bin;
For a terrible feeder he is, you must know,
This cast-iron servant we keep below.
Between him and us it is well understood,
He serves us for nothing but lodging and food.

But it costs us more money than we can afford
To pay through the winter his lodging and board,
And if he's not fed he will sulk and will
And without asking leave will be sure to go
out!

But feed him, and tickle him under the ribs,
And he'll stick to his task, and will tell you
no fibs.

Yet a heavy and taciturn fellow he is,
No matter how warm and well-fed he may be,
He says not a word, as he puffs up his heat
From the cellar, with plenty black victuals
to eat.

While we o'er the register throw out our feet,
But up in my study's a cousin of his
(A bright little talkative fellow he is.)
A bit by his side—he's my servant and friend,
And many an evening together we spend,
How many dull hours his radiance beguiles!
How he looks in my eyes with his whippers
and smiles!

How he crackles and laughs when I throw
him a log,
How he seizes and licks it—as when to your
dog
You throw down a bone—then brightens all
over,
While flickering shadows are thrown on the
floor,
And the andirons sparkle like steeples ablaze

In the flash of the sunrise on warm summer
days;
And the cat on the rug sits purring, and
blinks
As the embers fall from the back-log's shanks.
How cosy my wood-fire makes the whole
room,
And leaves not a corner for sadness and
gloom!
How he flutters and sings, how he rolls up
his smoke!
How he sighs when I sigh—how he jokes
when I joke!
My wood-fire chirps to me like a wood-bird,
While my furnace below never utters a word.
Then shut up the register—give me the
tongs,
While I and my fireside carol our songs.

WHY A WOMAN CAN'T THROW A SPON.

The practice of a whole life will not enable a woman to throw a stone with grace and accuracy. It was one of the first and most knotty physiological problems which presented itself to our youthful mind—why our big sister, when she tried to throw a snowball at us, almost invariably sent it careering over the top of the house, while we, in turn, could pop her in the ear almost every time. It may be that we took a mean advantage of this discrimination of nature in our behalf against our sister, and it may be that we improved the opportunity to rake her fore and aft whenever she came within firing distance. But that is neither here nor there. As time passed on and we increased our stock of observation, we saw the other fellows' sisters labored under about the same disadvantages that ours did in the matter of throwing any kind of missile. As near as we could generalize their *modus operandi* of awkwardness—for such we are compelled to call it—we found that they swung back the arm over the head with a nearly vertical motion, as though it were hung by a door hinge on the top of the shoulder, or much as we imagine the old Roman catapult operated when firing stones at the enemy. When the arm had swung as far back as the hinge would allow, it was brought forward with the same vertical motion and with as much momentum as the thrower could raise, and at some undefined point in the air thus described, the hand let go the missile. While executing this quick movement some girls jump up a little way off their feet; others do not. Some girls give a little feminine whoop, or may be half whoop and half squeal; others do not. Our sister jumped and whooped both; but then she was a very bad thrower. As we stated, at some undefined point in the air described by the forward motion of the arm, the missile flew off. Sometimes it went up, sometimes it went down, and sometimes it went sideways, but it never by any manner of means hit the thing it was intended to hit, jump or no jump, whoop or no whoop.

Now, the point of difference between a girl's throwing and a boy's we found to be substantially this: The boy crooked his elbow and reached back with the upper part of his arm about at right angles with his body, and the forearm at an angle of forty-five degrees; the direct act of throwing was accomplished by bringing the arm back with a sort of snap, like the tail of a snake or a whip lash, working every joint from shoulder to wrist, and sometimes making your elbow sting as though you had got a wrack on the crazy bone. The girl threw with her whole arm rigid, the boy with his whole arm relaxed. Why this marked and unmistakable difference existed we never learned, until at a somewhat advanced period we dived into a book of physiology, and learned that the clavicle, or collar-bone, in the anatomy of a female is some inches longer, and set some degrees lower down, than in the masculine frame. This long, crooked, awkward bone interferes with the full and free action of the shoulder, and that's the reason why a girl cannot throw a stone. The design of this sort of thing is still unexplained to our entire satisfaction. We have developed a theory of our own, however, that an all-wise and beneficent Providence, foreseeing that there would be rolling-places and rolling-boards, and pot-lids, and hot water in the world, set the woman's clavicle down a hitch or two for the safety of men. It's lucky for all of us that women cannot throw stones.—*Philosophia Exchange.*

STEERING ORDERS.

The following letter has been addressed to the *Pull Mail Gazette* by Mr. W. S. Lacon, Esq.—The story of "port" and "starboard" is a very curious one, and now that the subject of collisions is occupying the attention of the country it will no doubt receive requisite consideration. Forty years ago, on the introduction of steam, Sweden and Norway, in consequence of the intricacy of their navigation, were obliged to adopt the practice whereby the word of command in steering should apply to the ship's head, and not to the ship's helm. A few years after this, a French man-of-war, coming out of Christiania and with a Norwegian pilot (France at that time following the present practice of England), in consequence of a misunderstanding of the steering order was dashed at full speed upon the rocks. The French then issued an order to their navy to exercise in this matter care and discretion; and a French admiral, for some years naval attaché to the French Embassy in London, has stated that he never took a pilot without immediately inquiring of him how he understood the expressions port and starboard (before at starboard). Things ran on in this way for fifteen years, when, in consequence of the stir which was being made in the Scandinavian countries, the French issued instructions to their navy to follow the practice of Sweden and Norway; but they did not issue the order to their merchant service till four years afterwards; therefore during this period their navy, in obedience to the same order, was going one way and their merchant service another. About four years ago Norway and Sweden, France, and Austria issued decrees, obligatory on all their subjects, "that the motion of the pilot's arm, the direction of the ship's head, and the word of command shall correspond." But this is directly the reverse of the practice of England and in these days of great and increasing international communication, when English ships are hourly going into foreign ports and foreign ships coming into ours, and when, moreover, the crews of ships are made up of men of every nationality, it behooves us to consider how the matter stands in England, the greatest maritime country in the world, and in Germany, with her infant navy following in her wake.

About ten years ago the steamship *North Star*, bound out to Norway, came down the river Thames; it was a November evening,

just after dark, and the pilot and the captain were on the bridge and the helmsman at the stern, 150 feet apart. As she approached the *Leichhardt*, a sailing ship full of emigrants lying at anchor at the Nore about two points on her starboard bow, the pilot turned on the telegraph steering lamp, green (green means starboard), and the ship's head went to starboard, and ran into the *Leichhardt*; and because the ship's head went to the right when the pilot intended that it should go to the left, he jumped to the conclusion that the captain had tampered with the telegraph lamp; so he knocked the captain down, and the captain went below and entered in the log that the pilot was drunk. At the inquiry afterwards, held at Greenwich, the helmsman swore that he starboarded, but no one had the sense in cross-examination to ask him what did he starboard. Did he starboard the ship's head, or did he starboard the ship's helm? Similarly, in the collision between the *Alberta* and the *Mistake*, the quartermaster of the *Alberta* gave the following evidence: "The order was given by the word of mouth, the usual custom is by motion" (the order "starboard" by word of mouth implying to go to the left and "starboard" by motion to go to the right), and no one asked him what he meant. And, with regard to this steering by motion (pointing), last June morning I went down to Sheerness in a saloon steamer (I think the *Princess Alice*), and I noticed that when the captain pointed (indication of the finger) that the ship's head went in the same direction; on my return a week afterwards, from Ramsgate, I noticed that when the captain pointed, the ship's head went in a contrary direction; I expressed my great surprise at this, and was told that the practice at sea and in the river was different.

From the first the Germans have never wavered in their finding that the cause of the collision of their ironclads was a mistake in the steering order. On board the North German steamer *Frankonia* there were two pilots, an English pilot and a French pilot. The English pilot had charge of the ship, namely, from Grimsby to the South Sand Head Light; and when he gave the order to "port," according to the custom and practice of England, it implied to go to the right. When the French pilot had charge of the ship—namely, from Dungeness to Havre—and he gives the order to "port," according to the custom of the French Government, it implies to go to the left. During the interval, namely, from the South Sand Head Light to Dungeness, the captain had charge, when the *Frankonia* ran into the *Strathclyde*, in broad daylight, both vessels going the same way. In the rules applicable both to sea and river, which have been twenty-eight times printed with the Votes by order of the House of Commons, I use the expressions "right" and "left;" but the terms port and starboard are so thoroughly engrained in the nautical mind that they might still be retained as law, provided they denoted right and left. And as in no country can words so distinctive as these for steering orders be found, it is possible that in any contemplated revision of the law, which must be submitted to foreign countries, foreign countries might be induced to adopt them as for universal application and use, provided the great advantage of doing so were pointed out to them. But the cause of the late accident is still under consideration, and any observations with regard to the steering and sailing rules must be left till after the verdict.

THE STORY OF MEHMET ALI'S MURDER.

Salonica, Sept. 18.
The news of the untoward fate of the gallant Mehmet Ali and his suite has shocked you long ago by telegraph. Although the catastrophe occurred eight days since, no coherent statement of the occurrences at Diakovo reached Salonica until to-night. By this evening's train a brother-in-law of Mehmet Ali, Edhem Bey, and a wounded servant of the same general, arrived from the interior, having narrowly escaped in disguise. I hasten to give you the substance of their verbal report to the Governor here, as repeated to me by that official almost immediately after the interview.

When the decision of the Congress relative to the cessions to the Principality and the Austrian occupation was made known in Southern Bosnia, the inhabitants—in especial the Ghega Albanians—were in large numbers, and publicly declared the Sultan incapable of governing his rights. They then took a solemn oath of fraternity for the defence of their country against all aggression or change. This declaration was drawn up in due form, and signed by all who had taken the oath. Foremost among the signers were three leading Albanian chieftains—Abdullah Pasha, Baira Bey, and Shaky Bey—men of great influence in the country; indeed, Baira alone, it is said, could command the services of 8,000 armed adherents. A few weeks ago Mehmet Ali was despatched on a pacificatory mission to Southern Bosnia and Albania. On reaching Diakovo he had interviews with the Albanians; and, perceiving their disaffection, he demanded to have his guard reinforced. Accordingly he received (whence not stated) a battalion—a battalion, however, under nominal strength. The eight of these troops cooled the Albanians; and so Mehmet Ali, retaining two companies as his bodyguard, sent the rest into quarters. He succeeded in convincing the three chieftains above named of the uselessness of resistance, and they went over to his side. Reconciliation was sealed by Mehmet Ali taking up his quarters, with his staff and escort, in the house of Abdullah Pasha, a large house in the middle of the town. But when the Albanians learned the defection of the three chiefs they declared them traitors and prepared to take vengeance on them, a course in which they were abetted by the town population, which includes 16,000 Mussulmans. Although their anger was mainly directed against their own leaders, they had a distinct grudge against Mehmet Ali. During a disturbance at Diakovo some years back a Hungarian commander, Mahmud Pasha, treated the townspeople with great cruelty. They believed Mehmet Ali to be also a Hungarian and in league with the Austrians. Moreover, as a foreigner, they threw on him all the odium of the concessions of the Congress.

On Wednesday, September 4, a detachment of Albanians, incited by the townspeople, surrounded the barracks, and, having cut off the water supply, summoned the troops to surrender. The Albanians, promised liberty to the rank and file on condition of their delivering up their officers. The men agreed, and some officers—number not known—were killed; the rest escaped disguised as private. Meanwhile, 10,000,

or, according to Edhem Bey 12,000, Albanians surrounded the house of Abdullah Pasha, and opened a heavy fire, to which the inmates (including two companies of infantry) replied. This went on for two days. By Friday, however, the little garrison had expended its ammunition, and was reduced in numbers by upwards of sixty persons—namely, several officers, forty soldiers, and twenty servants. In the straits, the remainder of the rank and file laid down their arms and surrendered to the Albanians; some of the officers escaping in the uniform of their men. This was on Friday afternoon. Meanwhile some of the Albanians had mounted a neighbouring minaret, from which they were able to take clear aim into the schamlik where Mehmet Ali and his staff were; at the same time they set fire to the opposite (the harem) end of the house, whence the women had, fortunately, been removed. The well-directed fire from the mosque and the increasing heat and smoke finally drove Mehmet Ali and his companions, about 3 P.M., to take refuge in an adjoining tower. Now, this tower had a separate entrance, unguarded, and the door was unlocked. The fire, and the smoke, now spread to the tower, and made it untenable; when Mehmet Ali exclaimed, "At last let me have a soldier's death!" and rushing down met the Albanians swarming in. He immediately fell, riddled with bullets. The Albanians did not at once discover all the refugees; but Abdullah Pasha, having been wounded in the leg, was easily secured. They took him to the top of the tower and dashed him down into the street below. As the body fell it was the mark of scores of muskets, and reached the ground frightfully, unrecognizably disfigured. The malcontents now sought out Baira and Shaky, and put them also to death. Foremost among the assailants were the most trusted adherents of the three chieftains. The Albanians continued to discharge their fire on the dead bodies. That of Mehmet Ali is stated (probably at random) to have received 200 bullets before burial. He was interred the same day. During the whole affair the Governor, Diakovo, made no attempt to assist the besieged, or even (apparently) to give an alarm to the neighbouring districts; although Diakovo is only six hours from Prizrend and nine from Prishtina, the latter a railway as well as telegraph station.—*Pull Mail Gazette.*

THE FRESH AIR.

"It's indoors, sir, as kills half the people; being indoors three parts of the day, and next to that taking too much drink and eating's a bad as drinking; and there ain't nothing like fresh air and the smell of the woods. You should come out here in the spring, when the oak timber is thrown because, you see, the sap be rising, and the bark strips them, and just sit down on a stick fresh peeled—I means a trunk, you know—and sniff up the scent of that there oak bark. It goes right down your throat, and preserves your lungs, as the tan do, leather. And I've heard say as folk who work in the tan-yards never have no illness. There's always a smell from trees, dead or living—I could tell what wood a log was in the dark by my nose, and the air is better where the woods be. The ladies up in the great houses sometimes goes out into the plantations—the turpentine scent's strong, you see—and they say it's good for the chest; but, bless you, you must live in the pine forests to cure 'em: I say these here oaks have got over by as much good in that way. I never eat but two meals a day—breakfast and supper; what you need call dinner—and maybe in the middle of the day a bunch of dry bread and an apple. I take a deal for breakfast, and I'm rather lean (hungry) at supper; but you may lay your oath that's why I'm what I am in the way of health. People stuffs themselves, and by consequence it breaks out, you see. It's the same with cattle; they're overfed, tied up in stalls and stuffed, and never no exercise, and mostly oily food too. It stands to reason they must get bad; and that's the real cause of these here rinderpests and pleuro-pneumonias and what-nots. At least that's my notion. I'm in the woods all day, and never comes home till supper—'cept, of course, in breeding time, to fetch the meal and stuff for the birds—so I get the fresh air, you see; and the fresh air is the life, sir. There's the smell of the earth, too—specially just as the plough turns it up—which is a fine thing; and the hedges and the grass are as sweet as sugar leaf is the thing, depend upon it, if you want to live healthy."—*Gamekeeper at Home.*

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETING CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND.

(Melbourne Argus)
Now that the Australian Eleven have played their last English match a fitting opportunity occurs for reviewing a series of remarkable and interesting games. When the team was formed it was confidently anticipated that our representative cricketers would give a good account of themselves, and expectation has not been disappointed. On the contrary, Mr. Gregory and his colleagues have done better than there was any reason to hope for, and the Australian community would have been perfectly satisfied if they had obtained a much more moderate measure of success. This as concerns the actual results of the matches. As to the popularity the Australians have enjoyed, and the fame they have won, nothing of the sort was ever thought of. That their play would be commended, and that they would be favorably received, was in the natural course of things; but that the whole cricketing world of Great Britain would be disturbed and its enthusiasm excited by the performances of the team could scarcely have entered into the dreams of the most ardent of their admirers. Yet so it was. The appearance of the Australians altered the whole aspect of the cricketing season, and a welcome freshness was imparted to the game. The bowling power of the Eleven was the chief agent. As an influential London paper said, the interest in cricket as a spectacle had been slightly on the wane of late years. The principal matches might almost be said to have "resolved themselves into contests between the Graces and the bowlers of the north." And as the batsmen nearly always had the best of it, there was a monotony about the play which was somewhat wearisome. But the Australians "changed all that." In the matches with which they commenced their series of surprising victories, the batting instead of overpowering the bowling, was itself subdued, and Spofforth and Boyle became for a time masters of the situation. In subsequent contests this novel aspect of affairs underwent some

modification, but still the bowling element always asserted itself, and the havoc created amongst the English wickets by the "demon bowler" will be remembered long after Bannerman's magnificent score of 133, and Bailey's little less splendid innings of 106, have been forgotten. Grace is for a time in the shade, and Spofforth is the hero of the cricket-field. In the annals of the English game, 1878 will be known as "the Australian season."

But our readers would probably like to be guided to some mature conclusion as to how our cricketers have come out of the series of contests just concluded, and a summary of the three months' doings of the team will doubtless be acceptable to them. In the first place it is only fair to remark that the Australians labored under two disadvantages. At an early stage of their visit they lost Midwinter, and were thus deprived of the advantage of having a 12th man to take the place of any member of the Eleven who might be temporarily disabled, as A. Bannerman was for several weeks. Then, the matches were so inconsiderately arranged that the players had no opportunity to recover from one place of hard work before they were plunged into another contest, the result being that "staleness," the *bête-noire* of athletes, became inevitable. This influence undoubtedly accounts for more than one reverse. The mistake was discovered when it was too late, and Mr. Conway wished to abandon some of the minor matches, but there was such a *furore* to see the Australian cricketers that he was held to every one of his engagements. The physical endurance of the Eleven was severely tried. It frequently happened that at the conclusion of a match a rush had to be made for a train, and a night's railway travelling undertaken preparatory to a new contest in some distant town. But, thanks to their careful and regular habits, our men, though at times terribly fatigued, were never demoralized. The handicap, however, was against them, and their success under such circumstances entitles them to all the more credit.

Let us now go a little into figures. It will be seen from a table which is given below that the Eleven played in all thirty-six matches, of which they won eighteen and lost seven, while eleven were drawn, the game in nine cases closing in their favor. Seventeen of the matches were played against eleven, all of them of the first rank excepting one—the town club of Hall—and in this match the local team was strengthened by five professional players selected from Derbyshire, Nottingham, and Yorkshire. Of these seventeen matches, the Australians won nine and lost four, while four were drawn, all but one favorably to the prospects of the visitors. Against teams of eighteen and twenty-two there were nineteen contests, in which the Australians scored nine victories and sustained only three defeats, while out of seven drawn games all but one were decidedly in their favor. Supposing all the matches to have been carried to a termination, the account, reckoning certainty and probability, would have stood thus:—Games won, 27; lost, 9. These results are something remarkable, but the details must be examined in order to arrive at a proper estimation of the prowess of our men. Against district teams of 18 or 22 they were simply irresistible, even when outside aid was sought. For example, they had very much the best of it against the Birmingham Twenty-two, although the home team were assisted by Jupp and Barrett, the well-known Surrey professionals, while the Longsight Eighteen won a narrow victory with the help of G. F. Grace and Gilbert, who did nearly all the scoring. Stockport was easily beaten, although Mr. W. R. Gilbert, of Gloucestershire, and Macintyre, the professional bowler, were brought in to strengthen the eighteen. Against English county elevens the Australians certainly more than held their own. It is true that they were beaten easily by Nottingham, but this match was played soon after they landed, and they were not in form. Yorkshire was beaten by six wickets (though in the return match, the tables were turned), Surrey by five wickets, Sussex by seven wickets, and Middlesex by ninety-eight runs. The victory against Leicestershire was still more decisive. This was a remarkable match. The Australians in their second innings wanted 208 runs to get to tie, and the prospect of winning seemed distant; O. Bannerman and Horan, however, treated the spectators to a magnificent display of hitting, and 200 runs were scored without the loss of a wicket. Bannerman was then run out for 133, and with the loss of another wicket the game was won. It was in playing against the Gentlemen of England and the Cambridge University that the Australians found more than their match. It seemed strange that, in a fortnight after the memorable Marylebone contest, in which one of the strongest teams that could be got together in England, including W. G. Grace and three of the best professional bowlers, were completely overpowered—the greatest cricketing surprise ever witnessed in England—the Australians should suffer a disastrous defeat by the Gentlemen of England playing a team which could scarcely be said to be superior to that of the M.C.C. But our men had been overworked, and the ground, owing to the rain, was in such a state that, according to the English papers themselves, true cricket had not a fair chance. As to the Cambridge match, there is no doubt that in this our men were fairly and soundly beaten; but their antagonists were exceptionally strong. The opposing team was such as no university had ever got together before. Cambridge had played eight matches previously during the season, and had never been beaten. They were in fine form, whereas it is acknowledged by the *Pull Mail Gazette* that "the Australians came as a disadvantage, constant play and travelling having told on several members of their Eleven." It may be added that A. Bannerman was suffering from an injured hand, and though he played he was of little service to his side. In these two contests, then, the Australians suffered decisive defeats; but against Gloucestershire and the Gentlemen of England (match No. 2) they regained their laurels. Gloucestershire, through having the Graces in its ranks, had for years been regarded as the strongest county of all, but its picked eleven were beaten by the visitors by 10 wickets. It is curious that in none of the matches against the Australians have the Graces scored well, and their absence from the Gentlemen's team on the second occasion can scarcely be reckoned as a disadvantage to the Englishmen. The Gentlemen played, in fact, a very strong team, and although the game was drawn, the honors remained with Australia. With regard to the matches against the Players, it must be acknowledged that in the first our men met a poor team, which they barely defeated; but in the second (they encountered, according to the tele-

grams, eleven of the "best professionals in England.") This game was not completed, but the play was very greatly in favor of Australia. Considering fairly all the results, the following conclusions are arrived at:—The Australians were strong enough to defeat easily any district team. Against the Players of England they more than held their own, while in the contests with the county elevens, as a rule, came off best. The amateurs were always formidable antagonists, and were sometimes quite invincible; but from the form shown by our men against Gloucestershire and in the second Gentlemen's match, it is impossible to say how the account would stand after a long series of matches. On the whole, it may be said that the credit of Australia has been amply sustained by her cricketing champions, whose achievements will be long remembered at both ends of the world.

The following table gives the result of all the matches played by the Australians in Great Britain:—

Date	Opposing Team	Won by
May 29	Nottingham	Nottingham, by 111 runs
June 1	Marylebone Club and Ground	Australians, by 9 wickets
June 8	Yorkshire	Australians, by 6 wickets
June 15	Derbyshire	Australians, by 5 wickets
June 18	18 of Batley	Drawn owing to rain
June 20	18 of Longsight	Longsight, by 2 wickets
June 22	Gentlemen of England	Gentlemen, by 10 runs
June 24	18 of Middlesex	Australians, by 8 runs
June 26	22 of Birmingham	Drawn owing to rain
June 28	18 of Gloucestershire	Drawn
July 1	Yorkshire, 2nd match	Yorkshire, by 9 wickets
July 4	18 of Stockport	Australians, by 143 runs
July 6	C. F. Thornton's Eleven	Australians, by 10 runs
July 10	18 of Swansea	Australians, by 1 in and 58 runs
July 12	18 of Oldham	Drawn
July 14	Leicestershire	Australians, by 8 wickets
July 16	18 of Hull	Australians, by 10 wickets
July 18	Cambridge University	Cambridge, by 1 in and 73 runs
July 20	18 of Derby	Australians, by 100 runs
July 22	20 of Leicestershire	Australians, by 7 wickets
Aug. 2	18 of Bradford	Drawn owing to rain
Aug. 5	22 of Buxton	Drawn
Aug. 8	18 of Liverpool	Australians, by 1 in and 71 runs
Aug. 10	18 of Lancashire	Drawn
Aug. 12	18 of Lancashire	Drawn owing to rain
Aug. 14	18 of Yorkshire	Yorkshire, by 4 runs
Aug. 16	18 of Gloucestershire	Australians, by 1 in and 47 runs
Aug. 18	18 of Gloucestershire	Australians, by 7 wickets
Aug. 20	18 of Gloucestershire	Australians, by 8 runs
Aug. 22	18 of Gloucestershire	Australians, by 10 wickets
Aug. 24	18 of Gloucestershire	Drawn
Aug. 26	18 of Gloucestershire	Drawn
Aug. 28	18 of Gloucestershire	Drawn
Aug. 30	18 of Gloucestershire	Drawn
Sept. 1	18 of Gloucestershire	Drawn
Sept. 3	18 of Gloucestershire	Drawn
Sept. 5	18 of Gloucestershire	Drawn
Sept. 7	18 of Gloucestershire	Drawn
Sept. 9	18 of Gloucestershire	Drawn
Sept. 11	18 of Gloucestershire	Drawn
Sept. 13	18 of Gloucestershire	Drawn
Sept. 15	18 of Gloucestershire	Drawn
Sept. 17	18 of Gloucestershire	Drawn
Sept. 19	18 of Gloucestershire	Drawn
Sept. 21	18 of Gloucestershire	Drawn
Sept. 23	18 of Gloucestershire	Drawn
Sept. 25	18 of Gloucestershire	Drawn
Sept. 27	18 of Gloucestershire	Drawn
Sept. 29	18 of Gloucestershire	Drawn
Sept. 31	18 of Gloucestershire	Drawn

Australia won eighteen matches and lost seven; eleven were drawn, nine in favor of Australia. The mark indicates that the game was drawn in favor of Australia, and in favor of the home team.

POPULAR DELUSIONS ABOUT THE AFGHAN WAR.

To the Editor of the *Pull Mail Gazette*.—Sir, Lord Carnarvon is reported to have said, in his recent speech at Liverpool, that a British "army" had been destroyed in Afghanistan. It may be useful, therefore, to say that the "army" in question contained exactly one European battalion and a couple of batteries of European artillery, and amounted altogether, Europeans and natives, to what would, according to Continental ideas, make up an ordnance sized brigade.

The troops which occupied Afghanistan, taken altogether, did not make up an "army," but only a single division of three brigades; and Afghanistan was not, as the *Daily News* styles him, to-day, its commander-in-chief, but simply a major general commanding a division. One of these brigades was destroyed, not in open fight, but under circumstances brought about by a combination of cowardice, indiscipline, and stupidity on the part of its leaders such as happily has never been exhibited by British officers either before or since. The other two brigades at Candahar and Jellalabad held their ground with perfect ease and small loss. And why does Lord Carnarvon stop at this point of his story, and why does Mr. Baxter, in his speech at Berris, propose that a certain should be drawn across the scene, as if the rest of the story would not be telling? The Afghan war did not end with the destruction of the Cabul brigade, or even with the subsequent defence of Jellalabad and Candahar. The country was reconquered by our troops in the following autumn, and all resistance put down. Never was there a more completely successful operation than Pollock's advance on Cabul—the "battles" on the road being in reality little more than insignificant skirmishes. The work was hard, but the fighting was slight, the whole loss sustained by Pollock's division from first to last hardly amounting to what might be looked for from an ordinary skirmish. We may all of us have our opinions as to the propriety of this or that policy; but at least let us stick to facts. When Mr. Baxter says that "there was nothing more terrible in the history of the last campaign in that quarter of the world," he is talking sheer nonsense. Our last campaign in that quarter was an almost bloodless one, in which the enemy were driven from one position after another and the country reconquered with almost ridiculous ease.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, &c.

A TELEPHONE has found its way even to Quetta, and has been worked successfully between that station and Mach, a distance of 40 miles.
A CRIMINAL prosecution of an unusual nature is reported from San Francisco. In June, 1878, a number of white cigar-makers became incorporated under the style of the Cigar Makers' Association of the Pacific Coast. In July, 1878, the association filed with the Secretary of State, in pursuance to the requirements of the law, a trade-mark or label, the object being to inform the public that the contents of the boxes were the product of white labour. The association was so far successful that it began to drive the Chinese product from the San Francisco market, and made it difficult for the employers of Chinamen to dispose of their goods to first-class dealers. Lately, however, one Henry Ritzan, an employer of Chinese labour, affixed labels in imitation of the association label to his goods. This led to his arrest under a section of the penal code of California, which provides that "every person who sells or keeps for sale any goods upon or to which any counterfeit trade-mark has been affixed, intending to represent such goods as the genuine goods of another, knowing the same to be counterfeited, is guilty of a misdemeanor." In the meantime Ritzan denies that his label is a counterfeit. The case has excited great interest, owing to the intensity of the hatred with which the Chinese are regarded in California.

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24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK

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25ma78 3

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The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 12 to 24 columns of closely
printed matter.His Mail Summary is compiled from
the Daily China Mail, is published
twice a month on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a re-
cord of each fortnight's current history
of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collected
from the journals published at the various
ports in those Countries.It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.Subscription, 60 cents per Copy (postage
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BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham
Street, not later than the evening before the
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Intimations.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE

NORTON'S

MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthening of the Human Stomach."
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS" and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER
TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,
And by Special Appointment to
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,
THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN,
AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.BENSON'S
WATCHES, of every Description,
suitable for all climates, from 22
to 200 guineas. Chronographs,
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sent Post Free. Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the World.

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West-End Establishment—
25, OLD BOND STREET.
Established 1749.

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LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
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Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Grosse and Blackwell, London,
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

8de77 1w 52t 7de78

DINNEFORD'S

THE SAFEST MILD
PAIN-EXPELLING REMEDY FOR
CONSTITUCTIONS, LADIES,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
AND FOR REGULAR USE
IN WARM CLIMATES.THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.DINNEFORD'S
FLUID
MAGNESIADINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

30mr78 1w 52t 30mr79

FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.The Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Fpapers, Correspondents, Letters; and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These
Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious
drug, therefore the most delicate can
take them with perfect confidence. Their
beneficial effect is speedy and certain. The
old unfailing family remedy is daily recom-
mended by the most eminent Physicians.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877.

22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir—Your Lozenges are excellent, and
their beneficial effects most reliable. I
strongly recommend them in cases of Cough
and Asthma. You are at liberty to state
this as my opinion, formed from many
years experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Dear Sir—Having tried your Lozenges
in India, I have much pleasure in testifying
to their beneficial effects in cases of In-
cipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial
Affections. I have prescribed them largely,
with the best results.

W. B. G.—Apothecary, H.M.S.

Keating's Cough Lozenges are sold by
all Chemists, in bottles, each having the
words "Keating's Cough Lozenges"
engraved on the government stamp.KEATING'S NON BONS OR WORM
TABLETS.A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
reliable method of administering the only
certain remedy for INTERNAL or THREAD
WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild
preparation, and is especially adapted for
Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMIS-
TERS.Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London,
Export Chemist and Druggist.

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PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS

OF

China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF
THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-
KING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-
CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS,
byWM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNYS, and
CHAS. KING.COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.
DENNYS, PH.D.

LONDON: N. TRAUBNER & Co.

HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed
descriptions of important Sites and Monu-
ments, notes on the CLIMATE and general
TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY
and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its
neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES
and minute details respecting the rise and
progress and social characteristics of the
several foreign settlements. To these par-
ticulars are added summaries and statistics of
the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from
official returns, together with statements
respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and Ex-
CHANGES, LINES of STEAM COMMUNICATION,
DISTANCES, and rates of PASSENGER MONEY.
Hints, and recommendations to travellers,
giving full particulars of OUTRIG and mode
of proceeding to the less frequented settle-
ments are also included, combined with
notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode
of living.In addition to furnishing similar particu-
lars, the Section devoted to Hongkong
contains an historical sketch forming a
chronological index of the chief events
which occupied public attention between
1841 and 1866, including POLITICAL EVENTS,
Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the
passing of important ORDINANCES, the
ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMIGRANT
RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable
PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS,
FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADVERTISEMENTS
and FRAUDULENT DEEDS, &c., &c.The appendix contains full tables of the
various steam companies' lines. It also
includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works
published in the English language upon
China and Japan, with a copious INDEX
at the end of the work, affording a ready
means of reference to the reader.

Intimations.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

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OXYGEN IS LIFE.

Although the modern Materia Medica includes
many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it
is a matter of certainty that in all cases where
the animal vitality is falling, Phosphorus is
decidedly superior to every other remedy at
present known. It will work effects such as
nothing else will produce, and it possesses the
great advantage of not causing, when its use is
relinquished, the slightest reaction or depres-
sion.The question naturally presents itself, "Why
is so valuable an element so little regarded and
so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which
can be given is—That a certain difficulty has
been found in so preparing it that its action may
be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has
been used in almond and olive oils, in sulphuric
ether, in rectified alcohol, in chloroform, and in
several other substances; but however valuable
it has been found in all the hitherto known
methods of its preparation, certain irregular re-
sults have been experienced, which have led
physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and
to employ it only in extreme cases, and after
every other remedy has failed. But a chemical
process has now been discovered, by which its
invaluable action on the human system may be
realized without any of those drawbacks which
previous modes of administration have invariably
produced.CAUTION.—Phosphorus is sometimes sold
in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be
generally known that every form where solid
particles of Phosphorus are in combination is
dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the
preparation should be cautioned against the use of any
preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble
in water.Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

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PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC) (OXYGEN)

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE
REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER
COMPLAINTS.MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffer-
ing from Debility, Nervous and Liver Com-
plaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria,
Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight,
and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c.,
whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the
new Phosphodyne (OXYGEN) (OZONIC), which
at once allays all irritation and excitement,
imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled
constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of
these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all
Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors through-
out the Globe.Full Directions for use in the English, French,
German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portu-
guese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian,
Hindustani, Madrass, Bengalee, Chinese,
and Japanese Languages, accompany each
case.CAUTION.—The large and increasing de-
mand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to
several imitations under similar names; pur-
chasers of this medicine should, therefore, be
careful to observe that the words "DR. BRIGHT'S
PHOSPHODYNE" are blown in the bottle, and that
the Directions for use are printed in all the
languages as above, without which none can
possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the
Trade Mark and signature of Patentee.Important Caution: Beware of Piracy and
a Spurious Imitation.

Wholesale Agents for:

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Bengal R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta.

" " STANSTREET & Co., "

" " BATHURST & Co., "

" " J. CONFIELD & Co., "

" " BARNES & Co., Madras.

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Singapore..... A. S. WATSON & Co.,

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Yokohama..... Shanghai.

Nagasaki.....

Hio-go.....

and small Ports.....

China.....

Notice to the Trade.—Dr. Bright's Phos-
phodyne can only be procured through the above
authorized Agents, who will supply on liberal
terms.

15de77 1w 26t 15jue78

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.TWO cents a character for the first 100
characters, and one cent a character
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and
half price for repetitions during the first
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will
be charged only one half the amount of the
first week's charge. Ad

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL,
HONGKONG.

LAST NIGHT OF
"THE HARP IN THE AIR."
LAST NIGHT OF
"OF FAIRY WAND HAD I THE POWER."
LAST NIGHT OF
"ALAS! THOSE CHIMES."
LAST NIGHT OF
"LET ME LIKE A SOLDIER FALL."
LAST NIGHT OF
"TURN ON OLD TIME."
LAST NIGHT OF
"SAINTED MOTHER."
LAST NIGHT OF
"O MARITANA."
LAST NIGHT OF
"THERE IS A FLOWER THAT BLOOMETH."
LAST NIGHT OF
"IN HAPPY MOMENTS."

THIS EVENING,
(SATURDAY), November 9th, 1878.THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA
AND
OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
Will Repeat, for the Last Time,
WALLACE'S ROMANTIC OPERA
"M A R I T A N A,"
In Three Acts.

MISS ELOIA MAY AS MARITANA.

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Don Cesar de Bazan, Mr. H. VERNON.
Don Jose, Mr. H. PHILLIPS.
King of Spain, Miss A. DRABER.
Marquis de Monte-fiori, Mr. J. ROLLINGS.
Alonso, Mr. G. ADAMS.
Captain of the Guard, Mr. J. ROLLINGS.
Marchioness, Miss B. DRABER.
MARITANA, Miss ELOIA MAY.
Soldiers, &c.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR, Mr. F. PANZERA.

The Operas are produced under the Sole direction of
M^r H. VERNON.

Tickets to be had and Seats secured at Messrs KAUZ & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle or Orchestra
Stalls..... Two DOLLARS.
Pit..... One DOLLAR.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot be admitted.

Hongkong, November 9, 1878. no10

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"NINGPO,"
R. CASS, Master, will be de-
parted for the above Port TO-
MORROW, the 10th Instant, at 10 a.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, November 9, 1878. no10

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship
"DIAMANTE,"
Captain THEBAUD, will be de-
parted for the above Port on
MONDAY, the 11th Instant, at 5
o'clock p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 9, 1878. no11

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer
"EMUY,"
BLANCO, Master, will be de-
parted on MONDAY Next,
the 11th Instant, at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, November 9, 1878. no11

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY,
the 16th Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.On Through Passages to EUROPE,
a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT from Regular Rates is granted to
OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY,
and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and
CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISS-
ION.Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., of 15th Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
packed in address in full; value of same
is required.Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Prince Central.

RUSSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 9, 1878. no10

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.

The Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
will be despatched for the
above Ports on WEDNES-
DAY, the 13th Instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAKE & Co.

Hongkong, November 9, 1878. no18

FOR HOIHOW.

The Steamship
"ALBAY,"
Capt. F. ASHTON, will be de-
parted for the above Port
on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Instant, at
Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAKE & Co.

Hongkong, November 9, 1878. no18

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

IMPERATRICE ELISABETTA, Austrian ship, Capt. Hreglich.—D. Museo & Co.

GLAMIS, British bark, Captain Key.—Russell & Co.

LORD MAGAULAY, British bark, Capt. R. B. Monkman.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

FUNTERAY, British ship, Capt. Geo. B. Taylor.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

SPINAWAY, Brit. bark, Capt. Pringle.—Siemssen & Co.

COMMISSARY, British ship, Captain A. Morrison.—Meyer & Co.

PRIMO, German bark, Captain O. Christensen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

GHANILLA, British bark, Captain Wallace.—Capt. id.

ALEPO, British bark, Captain Robert Falconer.—Captain.

FANNY, French bark, Captain E. M. Gouyo.—Landstein & Co.

Not Responsible for Debts of Crew:—

HERAT, British ship, Captain Chas. Robertson.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 9, Douglas, British steamer, 864, G. D. Pitman, Foochow Nov. 6, Amoy 7, and Swatow 8, General.—DOUGLAS LARPAKE & Co.

Nov. 9, Diamante, British steamer, 514, E. Thebaud, Manila Nov. 6, General.—RUSSSELL & Co.

Nov. 9, Fuyew, Chinese steamer, from Canton.

Nov. 9, Ningpo, British steamer, from Canton.

Nov. 9, Albay, British steamer, 366, F. Ashton, Hoihow Nov. 7, General.—DOUGLAS LARPAKE & Co.

Nov. 9, U. S. S. Alert, 541, Robert Boyd, Amoy Oct. 22.

Nov. 9, Johann Friedrich, German brig, 242, A. H. Krinke, Nagasaki Oct. 31, Rice.—WIELER & Co.

Nov. 9, Wodan, German bark, 439, A. W. Moeger, Bindah Oct. 22, Salt.—WIELER & Co.

Nov. 9, Lulu, British 3-m. schooner, 378, Maher, Newchwang Oct. 19, and Amoy Nov. 6, General.—MASTERS.

Nov. 9, Elizabeth Childs, British bark, 891, C. E. Lindbergh, Newchwang Oct. 28, Beans.—WIELER & Co.

Nov. 9, Emily Chaplin, British ship, 733, G. E. Harris, Cardiff June 14, Coal.—MESSIERES MARITIMES.

Nov. 9, Fanny, French bark, 314, E. M. Gouyon, Swatow Nov. 8, 6 p.m., Bal-lant.—LANDSTEIN & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 9, India, for Maximilien.

9, Borneo, for Callao.

9, Hammonia, for Yokohama.

9, Pandur, for London.

9, Anton Gunther, for Bangkok.

9, U. S. S. Ranger, for Nagasaki.

9, Pesta, for Amoy.

CLEARED.

Deucalion, for Singapore, &c.

Charlton, for Sydney, &c.

Yottung, for Swatow.

Conquest, for Hoihow, &c.

Channel Queen, for Chefoo.

R. M. Hayward, for Saigon.

Emulation, for Nagasaki.

Iphigenia, for Amoy.

Fuyew, for Shanghai.

Ningpo, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

Per Douglas, from Coast Ports, Mrs. Manson, child and maid, Mrs. O'Malley, Rev. C. Rutherford, Capt. Colling, Dr. Brereton, Mr. Pavenstedt, 10 Europeans deck, and 211 Chinese.

Per Diamante, from Manila, Mrs. A. G. Morris and 2 children, Miss Hall, Messrs Chas. E. Hay, A. G. Morris, W. Munz, Mrs. Gordon, 7 Europeans deck, and 266 Chinese.

Per Albay, from Hoihow, 70 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Yesso, for Amoy, Mr. K. A. Tomyama.

Per Hammonia, for Yokohama, 8 Chi-nese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Douglas reports: Left Foochow Nov. 8th, Amoy 7th, and Swatow 8th. Had light variable winds to Amoy. From thence fresh monsoon and cloudy. Passed E. M. S. S. Swinger near Sharp Peak Point bound towards Foochow, and S. S. Yesso off Tongat Point. In Foochow 1 str. Glenfalloch, Takqua, and Europe. In Amoy 1 str. Chang-Hock Kian and Braemar Castle. In Swatow: str. Olympia, Koro, and Swatow.

The British steamer Diamante reports: Fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamer Albay reports: Left Hoihow 7th Nov., having experienced fresh North-easterly winds and fine weather throughout.

The British 3-masted schooner Lulu re-ports: Fair weather up to 28th Oct., from thence to Amoy heavy Northerly gale with high sea, from Amoy to port light N.E. breeze and pleasant weather.

The British ship Elizabeth Childs reports: Oct. 8th, spoke Annie Fish (American) from

New York to Shanghai, in lat. 37 N., long. 119.45 E., Nov. 2nd, 1. L. Q. P. (American) from New York to Shanghai, 145 days out, in lat. 18.58 N., long. 120.10 E.
The French bark Fanny reports: Light winds throughout the passage.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For HOIHOW AND HATPHONG, (with Mails for Pakhot and Hanol)—Per Conquest, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 10th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—Per Fuyew, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 10th inst.

For FUYEW, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 10th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Per Jova, at 1.30 p.m., on Monday, the 11th inst.

For BANGKOK.—Per Danube, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 11th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For AMOY.—Per Diamante, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday, the 11th inst.

For YOKOHAMA.—Per Glenroy, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

For HOIHOW (AND PAKHOT).—Per Albay, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCOW.—Per Douglas, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

For SAIGON.—Per Quarta, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND CALOOUTTA.—Per Japan and Venice, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 14th inst.

For YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO.—Per City of Peking, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 16th inst., instead of as previously notified.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, November 9, 1878.

OPIUM.—New Patna, cash, \$565 credit.

" Old Patna, cash, 557 1/2 credit.

" New Benares, cash, 587 1/2 credit.

" Old Benares, cash, 537 1/2 credit.

" New Malwa, cash, 780 credit.

" Old Malwa, cash, 785 credit.

" Allowance Teels, 16 a 82 credit.

" Old Malwa, cash, — credit.

" Allowance Teels, — credit.

Exchange.

Bank on demand, ... 3/2

" 30 days' sight, ... 3/8

" 6 months' sight, ... 3/9

Credits, ... 3/9 1/2

Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... 3/9 1/2

Bombay, demand Rupees, ... 22 1/2

Calcutta, ... 72 1/2

Shanghai, ... 72 1/2

80 days', ... 72 1/2

Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., ... 108 1/2 nom.

Sycee, ... 109 1/2

Mexicans, ... 1 1/2 c.

Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine, ... 27.70

English Sovereigns, ... 5.38

Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.38

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 73 1/2 prem.

Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,700

China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,550

Yongtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 720

Chinese Insurance Co., \$342 1/2

North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,250

H. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$500

China Fire Ins. Co., \$230

H. K. & W. Dock Co., \$17 1/2 prem.

H. K. & M. S. Boat Co., \$14 prem.

Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 97

China Coast S. Nav. Co., Tls. 98

Hongkong Gas Co., \$97 1/2

Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65

China Sugar Refining Co., \$160

Chinese Imperial Loan, \$109

Do. of 1877, £108

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, November 9, 1878.

BAROMETER—9 a.m. ... 30.180

Do. 1 p.m. ... 30.120

Do. 4 p.m. ... 30.120

Do. 7 p.m. ... 30.120

Do. 10 p.m. ... 30.120

Do. (Wet bulb) 9 a.m. ... 68

Do. Do. 1 p.m. ... 68

Do. Do. 4 p.m. ... 68

Do. Maximum ... 71

Do. Minimum over night ... 73

MEMOS. FOR TOMORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain; Morning Service 11, Evening 6. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the third Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.—Rev. Dr. Eitel.

St. PETER'S BRAHMAN CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson, Service at 5 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen, (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FORTHROPING HOUSE.—Services in the German language, by Rev. W. Louis, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

Shipping.

10 a.m.—Ningpo leaves for Shanghai.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Auctions.

1 p.m.—Sale of Kerosene Oil, at Messrs Landstein & Co.'s Godown, Wanchoi.

3 p.m.—Sale of Kerosene Oil, at Messrs Davis & Co.'s Godown, Wanchoi.

Shipping.

2 p.m.—Java leaves for Singapore, &c.

5 p.m.—Diamante leaves for Amoy.

5 p.m.—Emuy leaves for Amoy, &c.

Goods per Flintshire undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Meeting.

2.30 p.m.—Meeting of the Legislative Council.

Amusement.

9 p.m.—Theatrical Performance by the Band of the 74th, at the Garrison Theatre.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, November 12:—

3 p.m.—Glenroy leaves for Yokohama, &c.

WEDNESDAY, November 13:—

Daylight.—Douglas leaves for Coast Ports.

Daylight.—Albay leaves for Hoihow.

THURSDAY, November 14:—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

3 p.m.—Japan and Venice leave for Singapore, &c.

Goods per Glenroy undelivered after this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, November 16:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MONDAY, December 2:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco on or about this date.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.B. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Canada, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, Africa (except French, &c. Colonies), Newfoundland and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents each.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

Letters, 22 cents
Registration, 12 cents
Newspapers, 4 cents
Books & Patterns, 8 cents

Arizwall (N.B.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.B.), Hayti (N.B.), Mexico (N.B.), Panama (N.B.), Salvador (N.B.), and Venezuela (N.B.):—

Letters, 16 cents
Registration, None
Newspapers, 4 cents
Books & Patterns, 6 cents

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters, 30 cents
Registration, 4 cents
Newspapers, 6 cents
Books & Patterns, 10 cents

Hawaiian Kingdom (N.B.), New Zealand:—

Letters, 16 cents
Registration, 12 cents
Newspapers, 4 cents
Books & Patterns, 8 cents

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, and Nicaragua:—

Letters, 34 cents
Registration, 4 cents
Newspapers, 8 cents
Books & Patterns, 10 cents

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction:—
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China, and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship:—
Between the above by Contract Mail:—

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—
1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.
2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and

must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.
3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page, or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of printed maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government Offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible. Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as

the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags, and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unattached, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be fully exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed, but must bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as sandboxes, &c.), Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, Ices, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila to the Mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails shall be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony."

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets. The Prepayment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.
Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.
2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.
3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.
The English Mail.
The French Mail.
In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.
The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered) nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents, in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; and the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot, in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coins, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union of course being probably able to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:—

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.
2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.
3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing-ships for Manila, Saigon, and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departure of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

The Stamp Office being now provided with a 3 cent die, Books of Receipts, Rent Collectors' Books, &c., can be stamped beforehand in the same manner as Cheque Books. Loose receipt forms can also be stamped if required.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama, Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2.....18 cents.
" 25.....36
" 50.....54
" 100.....72

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).
Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.
+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 3 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed scale rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

Nov. 11, 1878.

Letts. Page.	Letts. Page.
Adkins, Mr. 1	Lock, Thomas 1
A Fox 1	Lone, J. 1
Ainsbury, Capt. 3	Lumston, W. 1
Aky Myran 1	regd. Luz, Ellaria da 1
Alexander, Harry 1	Mackenzie, Capt. 1
Amis, Wm. 1	Martin, R. 1
Anderson, C. E. 1	Mellom, Costa d 1
Arango, J. 1	regd. Moore, Mr. 1
Atak Myran 1	regd. Moore, Miss 1
Ayon 1	regd. Ellen Fano 1
Barclay, C. W. 1	Muller, A. 1
Barrus, Mons. 1	Neo Teing Siew 1
Beal, Mr. 1	Paul, John 1
Begun, Mons. J. 1	Paterson, Mrs. H. 1
Bernard, Emile 1	regd. Persse, Capt. 1
Black, G. H. 1	regd. Pico, Mr. 1
Blacklock, John 1	regd. Raimond, Baron 1
Blanchard, Y. T. 2	regd. Rayden, W. M. 1
Bossolo, L. 2	regd. Richards, Samuel 1
Brokenshur, 4	regd. Richmond, 1
Brooke, J. H. 1	regd. Robert, 1
Brooking, A. C. 1	regd. Roche, John 1
Brown, Camp 1	regd. Rosendahl, P. 1
bell, Sir 1	regd. Rutherford, Rev. 1
Bryde, Capt. 1	regd. Ryan, Capt. 1
Bushnell, Saml. C. 1	regd. Sam Wah 1
Chulan, C. 1	regd. Sams, W. F. B. 1
Messrs 1	regd. Savio, Plesio 1
Civetta, G. 10	regd. Sharp, G. H. 1
Clarke, Hugh 1	regd. Sheather, J. H. 1
Clarend, Mons. J. 1	regd. Smith & Co., J. G. 1
Colville, D. D. 1	regd. Souza, Do. 1
Croston, James 1	regd. Stenhouse, C. 1
Cross, Mrs. S. J. 1	regd. Steward, Capt. 1
Cunha, Caro 1	regd. Stott, Rev. G. 1
Ilma da 1	regd. Taffall, William 1
Dhite, Mons. 2	regd. Talpey, Cap. Frd. 1
Dumont, Mrs. 1	regd. Tanner, J. B. 1
H. L. 1	regd. Thiel, John F. 1
Evans, James S. 1	regd. Thompson, Alex. 1
Ferrero, Luigi 1	regd. Tongue, (Chino) 1
Fox, Madam 1	regd. Walsh, Jas. Jr. 1
Gaby, John 1	regd. Weber, R. T. 1
Garstin, Major 1	regd. Whetton, Chas. 1
E. C. 1	regd. White, Wm. E. 1
Gilkinson, W. P. 1	regd. Whyte, Jno. 1
Gomes, C. B. H. 1	regd. Wildash, F. J. C. 1
Hamas, G. 1	regd. Williams, John 1

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers						
Albay	Brit. str.	366	Nov. 9	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Holbow	13th, daylight
America	Brit. str.	562	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.	Singapore, &c.	K'loon Dock
Anchises	Brit. str.	1304	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
Bombay	Brit. str.	740	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
Boatman	Brit. str.	786	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
City of Peking	Brit. str.	5079	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
Conquest	Brit. str.	317	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
Dalmeida	Brit. str.	657	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
Danube	Brit. str.	564	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
Deucalion	Brit. str.	1639	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
Diamond	Brit. str.	514	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
Douglas	Brit. str.	864	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
Fame	Brit. str.	117	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
Fathony	Brit. str.	153	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
Fuyow	Brit. str.	920	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
Glenroy	Brit. str.	1320	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
Japan	Brit. str.	1685	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
Java	Brit. str.	886	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
Malacca	Brit. str.	1709	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
Ningpo	Brit. str.	781	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
Normanby	Brit. str.	694	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
Norma	Brit. str.	606	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
Quarta	Brit. str.	731	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
Sea Bull	Brit. str.	48	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
Thales	Brit. str.	820	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
Yankee	Brit. str.	1271	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
Yotung	Brit. str.	286	Nov. 9	Strick & Co.		
Sailing Vessels						
Albyn's Isle	Brit. bge.	884	Oct. 24	Rozario & Co.		
Alva	Brit. bge.	631	Nov. 6	Brandao & Co.		
Anna Bertha	Brit. bge.	468	Oct. 31	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Benafactor	Brit. bge.	696	Aug. 2	Russell & Co.		
Challenge	Brit. bge.	699	Sept. 16	Olyphant & Co.		
Channel Queen	Brit. bge.	606	Oct. 2	Edward Schellhaas & Co.		
Chocola	Brit. bge.	284	Oct. 8	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Christian	Brit. bge.	250	Nov. 1	Wieler & Co.		
Cocoran	Brit. bge.	188	July 18	W. H. Ray		
Commissary	Brit. bge.	800	Oct. 23	Meyer & Co.		
Dartmouth	Brit. bge.	915	Aug. 6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Dirigo	Brit. bge.	684	July 14	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Don Quixote	Brit. bge.	1128	Sept. 24	Captain		
Drumlog	Brit. bge.	976	Oct. 15	Melchers & Co.		
Elizabeth	Brit. bge.	447	Oct. 30	Wieler & Co.		
Elizabeth Childs	Brit. bge.	381	Nov. 9	Chinese		
Elizabeth Nicholson	Brit. bge.	904	Oct. 17	Borace Co., Limited		
Emily Chaplin	Brit. bge.	733	Nov. 8	Menageries Maritimes		
Emulation	Brit. bge.	390	Oct. 4	Wieler & Co.		
Flamingo	Brit. bge.	820	Oct. 1	Butterfield & Swire		
Fontaine	Brit. bge.	435	Oct. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
George Skoldfield	Brit. bge.	1818	Sept. 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Gastine Bros.	Brit. bge.	402	Oct. 21	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Gitanilla	Brit. bge.	472	Oct. 31	Captain		
Glanis	Brit. bge.	1180	Sept. 17	Russell & Co.		
Harat	Brit. bge.	1400	Sept. 18	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Hermann	Brit. bge.	444	Oct. 30	Wieler & Co.		
Highlander	Brit. bge.	1382	June 19	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Holaptr	Brit. bge.	522	Sept. 8	Rozario & Co.		
Imperatrice Elisabeth	Brit. bge.	1629	Sept. 20	D. Musso & Co.		
Iphigenia	Brit. bge.	464	Oct. 10	Wieler & Co.		
Jessie Jamieson	Brit. bge.	504	Oct. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Johann Friedrich	Brit. bge.	242	Nov. 9	Captain		
Johann Smith	Brit. bge.	433	Nov. 7	Melchers & Co.		
Leucadia	Brit. bge.	896	Sept. 19	Adams, Bell & Co.		
Lizzie Perry	Brit. bge.	1122	Aug. 26	Russell & Co.		
Lord Macaulay	Brit. bge.	848	Oct. 7	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Louisa	Brit. bge.	245	Oct. 17	Edward Schellhaas & Co.		
Luce	Brit. bge.	424	Sept. 26	Jack Mee		
Lulu	Brit. bge.	482	Nov. 7	Jack Mee		
Malina	Brit. bge.	479	Oct. 21	Wieler & Co.		
Mangerton	Brit. bge.	380	Oct. 19	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Marina	Brit. bge.	698	Oct. 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Mary Fraser	Brit. bge.	1174	Aug. 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Melbrek	Brit. bge.	870	Nov. 2	Meyer & Co.		
Melrose	Brit. bge.	994	Sept. 18	Olyphant & Co.		
Min-y-don	Brit. bge.	1108	Sept. 8	Olyphant & Co.		
Moneta	Brit. bge.	621	Aug. 1	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Niagara	Brit. bge.	691	Oct. 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Nicolaus	Brit. bge.	157	Oct. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Northern Star	Brit. bge.	327	Oct. 10	Wieler & Co.		
Pelho	Brit. bge.	251	Oct. 31	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Penthi	Brit. bge.	649	Nov. 24	Melchers & Co.		
Philip Wainwright	Brit. bge.	882	Nov. 2	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Ralph M. Hayward	Brit. bge.	606	Sept. 28	Meyer & Co.		
Rifonana	Brit. bge.	718	Oct. 26	Rozario & Co.		
Saga	Brit. bge.	455	Nov. 6	Wieler & Co.		
Siamese Crown	Brit. bge.	534	Sept. 27	Tack Mee		
Sir Charles Napier	Brit. bge.	1181	May 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Spartan	Brit. bge.	109	Sept. 23	W. H. Ray		
Splaway	Brit. bge.	325	Oct. 15	Siemens & Co.		
St. Idene	Brit. bge.	388	Oct. 26	Carlitz & Co.		
Sumatra	Brit. bge.	1090	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.		
Ta Lee	Brit. bge.	345	Oct. 26	Siemens & Co.		
Tartar	Brit. bge.	256	Oct. 31	Melchers & Co.		
The Goolwa	Brit. bge.	717	Nov. 6	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Three Brothers	Brit. bge.	387	Oct. 19	Chinese		
Trio	Brit. bge.	263	Oct. 11	Siemens & Co.		
Varuna	Brit. bge.	486	Oct. 11	Wieler & Co.		
Verona	Brit. bge.	698	Oct. 24	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Vesta	Brit. bge.	308	Oct. 2	Melchers & Co.		
Vesta	Brit. bge.	417	Oct. 6	Siemens & Co.		
Vidal	Brit. bge.	409	Oct. 15	Siemens & Co.		
Wodan	Brit. bge.	459	Nov. 9	Wieler & Co.		
WHAMPOA						
Aleppo	Brit. bge.	665	Nov. 2	Chinese		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Alert	6 c	U. S.	gunboat	341	...	...	Nov. 9	Robert Boyd
Frya	6 c	German	corvette	1088	...	1700	Oct. 16	Von Nostitz
Kastel	6 c	British	gun vessel	592	4	100	Oct. 31	Fred. Edwards
Magpie	6 c	British	gun vessel	774	8	160	Nov. 4	W. M. Lang
Marques del Duero	6 b	Spanish	transport	850	...	...	Nov. 7	Gullenne Lobe
Meanece	6 b	British	military hospital	2691	...	...	...	J. B. Hayes
Sheldrake	6 c	British	gunboat	...	4	60	Oct. 16	Commodore Watson
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	...	...	William M. Annesley
Vigilant	6 b	British	despatch vessel	856	2	250	Oct. 11	...

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Nov. 2, 1878.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

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HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, Nov. 9th, 1878.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

P. and O. Co.

S. and O. Co.

S. and O. Co.

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